

ELS

English Language Studies

YDS İNGİLİZCE YABANCI DİL SINAVI 9

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RELATIVE CLAUSES

INTRODUCTION

Relative clause, bir ismi tanımlayan cümledir. Ancak tek başına kullanılamaz. Bir temel cümleye bağlı olarak tanımladığı isimden sonra gelir. Bir ismini tanımladığı için relative clause "adjective clause" biciminde de isimlendirilebilir.

Sıfat tanımladığı isimden önce gelir. Relative clause ise tanımladığı isimden sonra gelir.

The student who is the best in the classroom is Ayşe. (relative clause)

The best student in the classroom is Ayşe. (adjective)

The money **which was stolen from the bank** hasn't been found yet. (relative clause)

The stolen money hasn't been found yet. (adjective)

Relative clause'lar, tanımlayan (*defining*) ve tanımlamayan (*non-defining*) biçiminde ikiye ayrılır. Defining relative clause, bir ismi tanımlayarak diğerlerinden ayırt etmemizi sağlar. "The man" dediğimiz zaman karşımızdaki kişi hangi adamdan söz ettığımızı anlayamaz. Ancak, "the man who is standing at the corner" (köşede duran adam) ifadesinde "the man" artık belli bir kişi durumuna gecmiştir.

Non-defining relative clause, zaten tanımlanmış bir isimden sonra gelir. "My father" dediğimiz zaman, karşımızdaki kişi kimden söz edeceğini zaten anlamış durumdadır. Eğer biz bu ismi bir daha tanımlıyorsak bu non-defining relative clause'dur. Yani o isim hakkında fazladan bilgi veren bir cümleciktir: "my father, who lives in Germany..." (Almanya'da oturan babam...)

The man **who will come to see you tomorrow** wants to do business with you.
(Defining)

Yarın seni görmeye gelecek olan adam seninle iş yapmak istiyor.

Mr. Jones, **who will come to see you tomorrow**, wants to do business with you. (Non-defining)

Yarın seni görmeye gelecek olan Mr. Jones seninle iş yapmak istiyor.

1- DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

1-1 RELATIVE PRONOUNS AS SUBJECT OF THE CLAUSE

Tanımlayacağımız isim, tanımlayan cümlede özne durumundaysa, onun yerine kullanabileceğimiz sözcükler **who**, **that** ve **which** dir. **Who**, sadece insanlar için, **which** bütün cansız varlıklar ve hayvanlar için, **that** ise hepsi için kullanılabilir. "Crowd, audience, class" gibi grup isimleri, insanlardan oluşmalarına rağmen, eğer kurumu kastediyorsak, tekil bir sille **that** ya da **which** kullanmayı gerektirir. Ancak bu kurumu oluşturan bireyleri kastediyorsak, çoğul bir sille **who** kullanılır ki bu kullanım defining relative clause için pek yaygın değildir.

A staff is inevitably inefficient. It is not well-trained.

A staff which/that is not well-trained is inevitably inefficient.

The staff are calling for a strike. **They** are dissatisfied with their conditions.
The staff, who are dissatisfied with their conditions, are calling for a strike.

I congratulated the student. **She** got the highest mark.
I congratulated the student **who** got the highest mark.
I congratulated the student **that** got the highest mark.

Can you repair the chair? It is in the study room.
Can you repair the chair which is in the study room?
Can you repair the chair that is in the study room?

Relative clause tanımladığı isimden sonra gelir. Bu nedenle, tanımlayacağımız isim temel cümlenin öznesi ise, relative clause özne ile yüklenin arasında yer alır.

Bazen tanımladığınız isme ait başka sözcükler olabilir. Bu durumda relative clause, bu sözcüklerden sonra gelir.

There is someone at the door. He wants to see you.
There is **someone** at the door **who** wants to see you.
(Kapıda sizinle görüşmek isteyen biri var.)

Who, that ve which'den sonra gelen sılin tekil ya daçoğul olması tanımladığı isme bağlıdır. Eğer isim tekil ya da sayılamaz ise tekil bir sıl;çoğul bir isim iseçoğul bir sıl kullanılır.

The person who lives next to us is an engineer.

The people who **live** next to us are very friendly.

The plate which is on the counter is dirty.

The plates which are on the counter are dirty.

The milk which is in the bottle is for the baby.

Relative clause ile temel cümlenin tense'si farklı zamanlara ait olabilir.

The man who **was run over** by a truck yesterday **is** in the intensive care unit now.

I don't think the chair which was broken yesterday can be repaired.

Ancak, bazı durumlarda, tense uyuşması gerekebilir. Örneğin "*I congratulated the student*" ifadesini "*who gets the highest mark*" biçiminde taramamlayamayız. Çünkü "*kolladım*" diyebildiğimiz için tanımladığımız ismin bir şey yapmış olması gereklidir. Yani o da past time'a aittir.

I congratulated the student who got the highest mark.

I helped the woman who **had** difficulty carrying the heavy shopping bags.

They **will** give a prize to the person who **wins** the competition.

They **gave** a prize to the person who **won** the competition.

EXERCISE 1: Combine the two sentences using the second sentence as a relative clause.

Example: Since last week, I have been reading the book. It recounts the life of Marilyn Monroe.
Since last week, I have been reading the book which/that recounts the life of Marilyn Monroe.

- 1- The police officer wants to interview the witness. She saw the men in the bank from only a short distance.
.....
- 2- The young man has made his own solo album. He used to sing the lead vocals with the band 'Take That'.
.....
- 3- The building is covered in posters. It used to be a station.
.....
- 4- I dislike people. They undermine the work of others.
.....
- 5- One hundred and eighty people were killed in the explosion. It occurred in a night club in Bali, Indonesia, a few days ago.
.....
- 6- I'm sure the man doesn't live there. He is opening the door to the corner building with a key.
.....
- 7- The hotel is very expensive. It is three minutes' walk from the ski lift.
.....
- 8- The factory makes rocking horses. It is located in the village.
.....
- 9- The girl is getting married. She looks after my daughter.
.....
- 10- Why did you buy a car? It is older than your previous one.
.....
- 11- I don't know if this is the same policeman. He gave a talk last year to my sister's class.
.....
- 12- The choir all work at the ceramics factory. They sang at Worcester Cathedral last night.
.....

Just for Fun

STIRRING THE PETROL

My grandmother, who had always lived on a farm which is in the middle of nowhere, had never been in a car. The first time I managed to persuade her to take a trip in mine, the poor woman was absolutely terrified.

"After watching me change gears for a while, she said, "Listen, you just keep your hands on the wheel and forget about that stick — I can stir the petrol for you while you drive."

(from Reader's Digest)

1-2 RELATIVE PRONOUNS AS THE OBJECT OF A VERB

Tanımlayacağımız isim, tanımlayan cümlede nesne durumunda ise insanlar için **who**, **whom**, **that**; cansız varlıklar, hayvanlar ve grup isimleri için **which**, **that** kullanılır.

The applicant is suitable for the job.
We interviewed **her** yesterday.

The applicant **who** we interviewed yesterday is suitable for the job.
whom we interviewed yesterday is suitable for the job.
that we interviewed yesterday is suitable for the job.

The book is very interesting.
I bought **it** last week.

The book **which I bought last week** is very interesting.
that I bought last week is very interesting.

Tanımlayacağımız isim, tanımlayan cümlede nesne durumunda ise **who**, **whom**, **that** ve **which** relative sözcüklerini kullanmayabiliriz.

The applicant we interviewed yesterday is suitable for the job.
The book I bought last week is very interesting.

The man was a sales representative.
We met **him** yesterday.

The man **who** we met yesterday was a sales representative.
whom we met yesterday was a sales representative.
that we met yesterday was a sales representative.
ø we met yesterday was a sales representative.

The flat should have at least three rooms.
I'll rent **it**.

The flat **that I'll rent** should have at least three rooms.
which I'll rent should have at least three rooms.
ø I'll rent should have at least three rooms.

EXERCISE 2: Combine the two sentences using the second sentence as a relative clause.

- 1- I ordered the sofa. I saw it on television.
.....
- 2- Did you see the curtains? I made them myself.
.....
- 3- Are the slides going to be used again? You have just used them for your presentation.
.....
- 4- Where did you put the government report on crime? You were reading it this morning.
.....
- 5- I would like to meet the students again. I taught them English while in Turkey.
.....

6- The engineer successfully completed the project. Our manager hired her for the job.
.....

7- The electric dryer no longer works. I brought it from my old house.
.....

8- The children were being given special lessons. The school had expelled them.
.....

1-3 RELATIVE PRONOUNS AS THE OBJECT OF A PREPOSITION

Tanımlayacağımız isim, tanımlayan cümlede bir preposition'ın nesnesi durumunda kullanılmışsa, bu preposition relative clause'da da kullanılır.

The man wasn't satisfied with the deal.
I bought this car **from him**.

The man **who I bought this car from** wasn't satisfied with the deal.
whom I bought this car from wasn't satisfied with the deal.
that I bought this car from wasn't satisfied with the deal.
ø I bought this car from wasn't satisfied with the deal.

The case is very important.
I have told you **about it**.
The case **which I told you about** is very important.
that I told you about is very important.
ø I told you about is very important.

Tanımladığımız isme ait preposition'i, relative sözcüğünden önce kullanırsak, insanlar için sadece "whom", nesneler için ise sadece "which" kullanılır.

The man **from whom I bought this car** wasn't satisfied with the deal.
The case **about which I told you** is very important.

The girl is very messy. I'm sharing the flat **with her**.
The girl **who I'm sharing the flat with** is very messy.
whom I'm sharing the flat with is very messy.
that I'm sharing the flat with is very messy.
ø I'm sharing the flat with is very messy.

The girl **with whom I'm sharing the flat** is very messy.

The chair doesn't look safe. You are sitting **on it**.
The chair **which you are sitting on** doesn't look safe.
that you are sitting on doesn't look safe.
ø you are sitting on doesn't look safe.

The chair **on which you are sitting** doesn't look safe.

EXERCISE 3 : Combine the two sentences using the second sentence as a relative clause. Give all the possible patterns.

1- The play is one of Shakespeare's masterpieces. The film is loosely based on it.
.....

2- The patient survived. A young doctor operated on her.
.....

3- The magazine on Interior Design comes out this week. My daughter is interested in it.
.....

4- His trainers were at his brother's house. The police had been searching for them for evidence.
.....

5- I believe the health centre caters for alcoholics. The actress is staying there.
.....

6- The proposal became law. I was in favour of it.
.....

7- The strike will start on Friday. The firemen voted for it.
.....

8- The wall bounds the end of her garden. She worries about it.
.....

9- The period was marked by conflict between Vikings and Christians. This church dates from it.
.....

10- The standard covers all aspects of health and safety. The children's day nursery complies with it.
.....

1-4 USING "WHOSE" AND "OF WHICH"

Tanımladığımız isim, tanımlayan cümlede iyelik bildiriyorsa, hem insanlar hem de nesneler için "whose" kullanılır.

Do you know **the man?** His car was stolen.

Do you know the man **whose car** was stolen?

The man is our next-door neighbour. I want to buy **his car**.

The man **whose car** I want to buy is our next-door neighbour.

Can you repair **the chair?** Its legs are broken.

Can you repair the chair **whose legs** are broken?

The book was my friend's. I accidentally tore **its cover**.

The book **whose cover** I accidentally tore was my friend's.

Nesneler için "whose" yerine "of which" de kullanabiliriz. Ancak "of which" in defining relative clause'larda kullanımı çok enderdir. Daha çok non-defining relative clause'larda kullanılır.

This is **the machine**. I described **its properties**.

This is the machine **whose properties** I described.

This is the machine **the properties of which** I described.

The houses are being repaired now. **Their roofs** were damaged during the last storm.

The houses **whose roofs** were damaged during the last storm are being repaired now.

I can't open **the door**. **Its handle** is broken.

I can't open the door **whose handle** is broken.

Eğer tanımladığımız iyelik bildiren ismin kendine ait bir preposition'i varsa, bu preposition'u relative clause'un sonunda veya "whose"un önünde kullanabiliriz.

This is **the man**. Jake is going out **with his daughter**.

This is the man **whose daughter** Jake is going out **with**.

with **whose daughter** Jake is going out.

Do you remember **the man**? I told you **about his love affairs**.

Do you remember the man **whose love affairs** I told you **about**?

about whose love affairs I told you?

"Of which"li yapıda preposition, "of"un önündeki isimden önce yer alır.

The mountain is a part of the mountain range Bozdağ. You see snow **on its top**.

The mountain **on the top of which/on whose top** you see snow is a part of the mountain range Bozdağ.

EXERCISE 4 : Combine the sentences using "**whose**".

1- She is the teacher. Her class won an award last week.

.....

2- Do you know if this is the house? Its beautiful gardens are open to the public.

.....

3- The singer is appearing on a talk show this evening. You bought his album.

.....

4- Are you sure these are the species of spider? They say their stings can be lethal.

.....

5- Did I tell you about the woman? Her hair turned pure white in a few days following the earthquake.

.....

6- A hotel will usually be busy. Its rooms are comfortable and reasonably priced.
.....

7- My daughter likes the park. Its play area has a large brightly coloured climbing frame.
.....

8- The journalist has resigned. His report caused an outrage in certain sections of the society.
.....

9- Don't put your clothes in the locker. Its lock is broken.
.....

10- What's the name of the fairy tale character. Her step-mother tried to poison her with an apple.
.....

1-5 USING "WHERE"

Tanımladığımız isim, tanımlayan cümlede yer bildiriyorsa (dolaylı tümleç ise) relative sözcüğünü olarak "where" kullanabiliriz.

I liked **the seaside resort**. We spent our holiday there (**in that town**) last summer.

I liked the seaside resort **where** we spent our holiday last summer.

Don't clean **the room** today. My son is studying **in that room**.

Don't clean the room today **where** my son is studying.

Yer bildiren bir ismi tanımlarken **which** ve **that** kullanabiliriz ya da hiçbir relative sözcüğünü kullanmadan, relative clause getirebiliriz. Ancak, **which** ve **that** kullandığımızda ya da boş bıraktığımızda, o isme ait preposition'ı mütlaka kullanmak zorundayız.

I liked the seaside resort **which** we spent our holiday **in** last summer.

that we spent our holiday **in** last summer.

o we spent our holiday **in** last summer.

in which we spent our holiday last summer.

Don't clean the room today **which** my son is studying **in**.

that my son is studying **in**.

o my son is studying **in**.

in which my son is studying.

This is **the restaurant**. I usually eat lunch there (**at this restaurant**.)

This is the restaurant **which** I usually eat lunch **at**.

that I usually eat lunch **at**.

o I usually eat lunch **at**.

at which I usually eat lunch.

This is the restaurant **where** I usually eat lunch.

Bir yer ismi, tanımlayan cümlede özne ya da nesne durumundaysa, onu tanımlarken "where" kullanamayız. **Where** kullanabilmemiz için o ismin, "at the cinema, to the theatre, in the country etc." gibi yer belirtmesi gereklidir.

I like **the house**. **It** has a large garden. (It – subject)

I liked **the house**. We saw it yesterday. (it – object)

I liked the house which we saw yesterday.
that we saw yesterday.
or we saw yesterday.

I like **the house**. I was born **there**. (in that house – adverb of place)

I like the house where I was born.

which I was born in.

that I was born in.

8 I was born in.

in which I was born.

EXERCISE 5 : Combine the two sentences giving all the possible patterns.

1- Is that a photograph of the cottage? You spent your holiday at that cottage last summer.

.....

2- This is the spot. Molly observed the secret meeting from this spot.

.....

3- This is the crossroads. The angry mob hanged the murderer at this crossroads.

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.....

Just for Fun

NO TROUBLE

I accompanied a friend to the hospital, where she was admitted for surgery. After she had settled in her room, a nurse came in with some questions. Asked if there was a family history of heart trouble, my friend said, "No." When the nurse left, I suggested that she had given out misleading information. "What do you mean?" she asked.

"Didn't both your parents die of heart attacks?"

"Well, yes," she admitted, "but they just had a heart attack and died — it wasn't any trouble."

(from Reader's Digest)

1-6 USING "WHEN"

Tanımladığımız isim, tanımlayan cümlede "on that day, in that year, at that hour, etc." biçiminde bir zaman belirtiyorsa, **when**, **which**, **that** kullanabilir ya da bir relative sözcüğü kullanmadan relative clause getirebiliriz. Bunlardan sadece **which**, **preposition** kullanmayı gerektirir. Preposition **which**'in önünde kullanılır: **on which**, **at which**, **etc.**

1923 is **the year**. The Republic of Turkey was founded **then**. (in that year)

1923 is the year **when** the Republic of Turkey was founded.

that the Republic of Turkey was founded.

ø the Republic of Turkey was founded.

in which the Republic of Turkey was founded.

(1923, Türkiye Cumhuriyetinin kurulduğu yıldır)

Saturday is **the day**. We usually go shopping **then**. (on that day)

Saturday is the day **when** we usually go shopping.

that we usually go shopping.

ø we usually go shopping.

on which we usually go shopping.

EXERCISE 6 : Combine the two sentences giving all the possible patterns.

- 1- October the 3rd is the day. The country's fate will be determined by the elections. (*on that day*)
.....
- 2- 1974 was the year. The Keban Dam was built on the Euphrates. (*in that year*)
.....
- 3- 11th September 2001 is the date. Terrorists destroyed the World Trade Centre. (*on that date*)
.....
- 4- Have you any idea of the date? The Chief Inspector is visiting our station. (*on that date*)
.....
- 5- 8 o'clock is the time. My daughter usually goes to bed. (*at that time*)
.....

1-7 USING "WHY"

"Reason" sözcüğünden sonra neden ifade eden bir cümlécik geliriyorsak, **why**, **that**, ya da **for which** kullanabiliriz. Ya da hiçbirini kullanmadan direkt relative clause getirebiliriz.

The reason **why** we are holding this meeting is to seek solutions to our recent problems.

that we are holding this meeting

ø we are holding this meeting

for which we are holding this meeting

Reason, explanation gibi isimleri, ".... ileri sürtüğü neden, yaptığı açıklama" gibi ifadeler için kullanıyoruz. "why" kullanamayız. Bu anlamda onları diğer cansız varlıklar gibi düşünüp **which**, **that** kullanabilir ya da her ikisini de kaldırabiliriz.

The reason **that** he gave us for the delay frustrated us all.

which he gave us for the delay

ø he gave us for the delay

The explanations **that** the teacher made on the subject confused us.

which the teacher made on the subject

ø the teacher made on the subject

Just for Fun

WHAT SHE NEEDS

Hoping to lose some weight, the wife told her husband that she wanted to get an exercise bicycle. He reminded her that she had a very nice and rather expensive bike in the garage.

She explained that she wanted a stationary one.

"Your bicycle has been stationary," the husband remarked. "That is the reason why you need to lose ten to fifteen pounds."

(by Jim White from Reader's Digest)

EXERCISE 7 : Choose the correct answer.

- 1- All over the world, politicians don't keep their promises are numerous.
A) whose B) — C) when D) whom E) who
- 2- Do you know any restaurants children are welcome in this town?
A) where B) which C) why D) when E) that
- 3- Parents children develop challenging behaviour need the help and support of friends and teachers.
A) — B) with whom C) whom D) who E) whose
- 4- This is the time of year everyone seems vulnerable to catching coughs and colds.
A) which B) where C) when D) why E) whom
- 5- The time of day I hate most is the morning as I have to get my children ready for school.
A) why B) whose C) where D) which E) when
- 6- Alexander 'Sawney' Bean was a serial killer unbelievably, ate his victims.
A) whose B) whom C) — D) who E) when
- 7- Charles Darwin was a biologist life was devoted to examining the evolution of species.
A) — B) whose C) whom D) when E) where
- 8- The diet my doctor suggested is so strict that it is hardly possible to follow.
A) — B) whom C) whose D) when E) where

9- The boy broke my kitchen window apologised profusely, so I forgave him.

A) that B) which C) where D) when E) with whom

10- The man I bought the house has moved to the seaside.

A) — B) of whose C) for that D) about which E) from whom

11- Ann can't attend our meetings on Tuesdays and Fridays, the days she attends the Primary Care Trust's meetings.

A) whose B) on which C) whom D) why E) where

12- The mechanic serviced my car said that I will soon need a new exhaust.

A) where B) whose C) whom D) that E) when

13- The dance troop performs traditional Zimbabwean dances is performing at the Art Centre.

A) whom B) — C) where D) why E) which

14- The case to you are referring is an isolated incident, so it has nothing to do with our situation.

A) that B) which C) — D) where E) whose

15- The lady with I made the appointment at the hairdresser's said that a cut and dry would be about ten pounds.

A) whom B) that C) — D) which E) whose

16- The book the film is based on was written by Agatha Christie.

A) whom B) whose C) which D) when E) where

17- The reason I didn't let my son watch 'Children of the Corn' is that it is far too scary.

A) whose B) why C) when D) of which E) who

18- The mid 20th-century was the time many former colonies became independent.

A) why B) whom C) of whose D) when E) which

19- While I was in Texas, I visited the Alamo in San Antonio, the town the famous Davy Crockett died in while trying to hold back the Mexican Army.

A) where B) whose C) why D) when E) which

20- While spending time with my children, my mother tries to find activities are both fun and educational.

A) why B) whose C) — D) that E) where

1-8 USING RELATIVE CLAUSES TO MODIFY PRONOUNS

Bir relative clause *everybody*, *someone*, *anybody*, etc. gibi belgisiz zamirleri tanımlayabilir. Eğer tanımladığımız zamir, tanımlayan cümlede özne durumundaysa **who** ya da **that** kullanılır. Nesne durumundaysa, **who**, **whom** ya da **that** kullanabiliriz ama genellikle relative sözcüğü kullanılmaz.

Everybody **who** came to the party was elegantly dressed.
that came to the party

Everybody **whom** I met said that he was dishonest.
who I met
that I met
ø I met

There is someone **whom** I want you to meet.
who I want you to meet.
that I want you to meet.
ø I want you to meet.

Anything, *something*, *nothing* gibi sözcükleri tanımlarken **which** çok ender kullanılır. Onun yerine **that** tercih edilir. Eğer tanımlanan sözcük nesne durumundaysa relative sözcüğü kullanmamak daha yaygındır.

Everything **that** was said at the debate was true.

Everything **that** he said at the debate was true.
ø he said at the debate was true.

Anything **that** has been found can be helpful to prove his innocence.

Anything **that** you have found can be helpful to prove his innocence.
ø you have found can be helpful to prove his innocence.

Bir relative clause *I*, *we*, *they*, etc. gibi zamirleri tanımlayabilir.

It was I **who** objected to the proposal.
that objected to the proposal. (daha çok "who" kullanılır.)
Öneriye karşı çıkan bendum.

It's they **who** want to cancel the meeting.
that want to cancel the meeting.
Toplanmayı iptal etmek isteyen onlar.

Those sözcüğünü tanımlarken insanlar için daha çok **who**, nesneler için ise **which** kullanılır ancak her ikisi için **that** de kullanabiliriz.

Only the people **who/that** are members can enter the club.
Only **those who/that** are members can enter the club.

Bu iki cümlenin Türkçe'ye çevirisine dikkat ediniz. Birinci cümleyi "Kulübe, sadece üye olan **kişiler** girebilir." ; ikinci cümleyi ise "Kulübe sadece üye olanlar girebilir." biçiminde çevirebiliriz.

The students **who/that** want to come on the picnic should inform me well in advance.

Those **who/that** want to come on the picnic should inform me well in advance.
(Pikniğe gelmek isteyen öğrenciler..... Pikniğe gelmek isteyenler.....)

- Shall I bring all the books?
- No, I need only **those which/that** are on the top shelf.

2- NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

Zaten tanımlanmış, bilinen bir ismi niteleyen cümleye **non-defining** relative clause denir. Bu isimleri şu şekilde grüplendirilabiliriz.

a) Proper nouns (özel isimler):

The person who lives above us is an engineer. (defining)
Mr. Smith, who lives above us, is an engineer. (non-defining)

A country which is by the sea is usually a tourist attraction. (defining)
Turkey, which is surrounded by the sea on three sides, is of strategic importance. (non-defining)

b) Nouns with preceding modifiers (Başka niteleme sözcükleriyle tanımlanmış isimler):

A mother who is very permissive with her children doesn't necessarily mean a good mother. (defining)

My mother, who lives in Germany now, was moderately permissive with us. (non-defining)

Any bus which comes here already full doesn't stop at this bus-stop. (defining)
This bus, which usually comes here already full, goes direct to Kadıköy. (non-defining)

The book which is on the table belongs to me. (defining)
That green book, which is on the table, belongs to me. (non-defining)

Bir isim kendinden sonra gelen bazı sözcüklerle de tanımlanmış olabilir.

The man who was working at the shop was friendly. (defining)
The man at the shop, who gave my son a sweet, was friendly. (non-defining)

The table which is in the kitchen needs repairing. (defining)
The table in the kitchen, which we usually have our breakfast on, needs repairing. (non-defining)

c) *Coal, rice, milk, flower, etc.* gibi isimler genel anlamda kullanıldığı zaman, zaten herkesçe bilinen isimler olduğu için, non-defining relative clause alır.

Flowers, which almost everybody likes, need special care to grow.
(general-non-defining)
The flowers which are sold at that florist's are usually fresh.
(specific-defining)
Milk, which is essential for everybody of all ages, should be boiled well.
(general-non defining)
The milk which we get from that dairy is really delicious.(specific-defining)

Non-defining relative clause ile **that** hiç bir durumda **kullanılmaz**. Diğer relative sözcükleri **who, whom, which, whose, where ve when** kullanılır. Non-defining relative clause, eğer araya girdiyorsa iki virgülle, cümlenin sonunda yer alıyorsa bir virgülle temel cümleden ayılır.

Mr. Smith, who works at the same company as me, is very fond of children.
I can rely on Mr. Smith, **who works at the same company as me.**

2-1 SUBJECT POSITION

Özne durumunda, insanlar için sadece **who**, nesneler için sadece **which** kullanabiliriz.

My father lives in Germany. **He** is over sixty now.

My father, who is over sixty now, lives in Germany.

Our television set has become erratic. It was bought eight years ago.

Our television set, which was bought eight years ago, has become erratic.

2-2 OBJECT POSITION

Nesne durumunda, insanlar için **who** ya da **whom**, cansız varlıklar ve hayvanlar için **which** kullanabiliriz. **Who**, **whom** ve **which** sözcüklerini atamayız. Mutlaka kullanmamız gereklidir.

My father lives in Germany. You met **him** yesterday.

My father, whom you met yesterday, lives in Germany.

, who you met yesterday,

Our television set has become erratic. We bought **it** eight years ago.

Our television set, which we bought eight years ago, has become erratic.

Eğer isim, bir preposition'in nesnesi durumunda ise, preposition'i relative clause'un sonunda kullanırsak **who** ya da **whom**, başında kullanırsak sadece **whom** kullanabiliriz. Nesneler için ise yine **which** kullanılır.

Mr Smith is an honest person. I've been working **with him** for five years.

Mr Smith, whom I've been working **with** for five years, is an honest person.

, who I've been working **with** for five years, is an honest person.

, with whom I've been working for five years, is an honest person.

My car is beginning to cause trouble. I had saved up **for it** for two years.

My car, which I had saved up **for** for two years, is beginning to cause trouble.

, for which I had saved up for two years.

2-3 POSSESSIVE

Bütün isimler için **whose** kullanabiliriz. Cansız varlıklar için "**of which**" de kullanabiliriz ama bu kullanım pek yaygın değildir.

My classmate Susan doesn't want to be a doctor. **Her parents** are both doctors.

My classmate Susan, whose parents are both doctors, doesn't want to be a doctor.

Their house cost them too much money. They painted **its exterior** pink.

Their house, whose exterior they painted pink, cost them too much money.

, the exterior of which they painted pink,

Possessive durumdaki isme ait bir preposition varsa, bu preposition'i **whose**'un önünde ya da relative clause'un sonunda kullanabiliriz.

Mr Clark is leaving hospital tomorrow. The doctor had some doubts **about his recovery**.

Mr Clark, whose recovery the doctor had some doubts **about**, is leaving hospital tomorrow.

, about whose recovery the doctor had some doubts,

Uludağ is a famous ski resort. You can always see snow **on its top**.

Uludağ, **whose top** you can always see snow **on**, is a famous ski resort.
, **on whose top** you can always see snow,
, **on the top of which** you can always see snow,

2-4 "WHERE" IN NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

Yer bildiren sözcükler için, non-defining relative clause'larda da **where** kullanabiliriz.

Istanbul has many problems to solve. More than ten million people live **there**.
(in Istanbul)

Istanbul, **where** **more than ten million people live**, has many problems to solve.
, **which** **more than ten million people live in**,
, **in which** **more than ten million people live**,

Eğer bir yer ismi, tanımlayan cümlede özne ya da nesne durumundaysa **where** kullanamayız.
Sadece **which** kullanabiliriz.

Salihli is located in the west of Turkey. **It** is my hometown. (It — Subject)
Salihli, **which is my hometown**, is located in the west of Turkey.

Salihli is located in the west of Turkey. I like **it** very much. (it — object)
Salihli, **which I like very much**, is located in the west of Turkey.

Salihli is located in the west of Turkey. I was born **there**. (in Salihli — adverb of place)
Salihli, **where I was born**, is located in the west of Turkey.
, **which I was born in**,
, **in which I was born**,

EXERCISE 8 : Choose the correct answer.

- 1- Charlie Chaplin, unique style of humour endeared him to millions, was not only a film star, but also a director and producer.
A) which B) that C) who D) whose E) whom
- 2- Charlie Chaplin, starred in 'The Gold Rush', 'City Lights' and 'Modern Times', also produced and directed films.
A) who B) whose C) whom D) which E) that
- 3- My daughter has been spending a lot of time at the rowing club, she has recently become interested in.
A) — B) where C) whom D) which E) that
- 4- The crèche at our gym, customers can leave their children, isn't open at the weekend.
A) where B) which C) — D) whose E) that

5- The Bahamas, population consists mainly of descendants of African slaves, became independent from Britain in 1973.

A) which B) whose C) — D) that E) where

6- Surface currents, are caused by the wind and differences in water density, can make swimming dangerous.

A) why B) where C) that D) which E) when

7- A child is taught how wrong bullying is will probably grow up as a caring individual. Bullying, is common in our schools, is a growing social problem.

A) —/where B) which/that C) who/when D) what/ E) that/which

8- A manager under command so many people are employed should behave more responsibly.

A) whom B) whose C) which D) where E) that

9- My aunt's son, she was devoted, stole all her money and ran off to Spain.

A) to whom B) who C) of which D) — E) when

10- Independent carpet fitters, would be interested in such a small job as this, aren't easy to find.

A) why B) of which C) when D) who E) where

11- My next-door neighbour, to I'd recommended my car cleaning service, wasn't pleased with the work of the boy usually cleans mine excellently.

A) whom/who B) who/that C) where/whose D) that/— E) which/how

12- The military base, is located two miles from the town, is mainly used as a helicopter and training station.

A) when B) who C) which D) that E) where

13- Military personnel and their families, live on a base two miles outside the town, provide custom for local businesses.

A) that B) — C) whom D) where E) who

14- Bob the Builder, voice is performed by a famous celebrity, is one of the most successful children's characters at the moment

A) for whom B) whose C) who D) that E) —

15- The Community Planning Manager, efforts led to great improvements, wasn't mentioned in the report.

A) — B) that C) with whom D) whose E) which

16- Afghanistan, many people still lead a nomadic life, is a mountainous country with only ten percent of its land suitable for farming.

A) — B) that C) which D) whom E) where

17- I can't help but regret the day I agreed to work for my uncle.

A) — B) whose C) which D) where E) why

18- Up until the Bali bombing, killed many tourists from Australia. Australians had felt safe from the threat of terrorism due to the isolation of their country.

A) that B) when C) which D) whose E) who

19- Boys are interested in playing in a charity match against the army cadets on Sunday will see me after training.

A) whose B) — C) when D) that E) whom

20- The television programme 'Bill & Ben the Flowerpot Men', I remember seeing as a child, has been remade in colour.

A) — B) where C) that D) when E) which

2-5 USING EXPRESSIONS OF QUANTITY IN RELATIVE CLAUSES

One of, all of, most of, none of, etc. gibi ifadeleri, hem insanları hem de nesneleri tanımlarken kullanabiliyoruz. Bu ifadeleri relative clause'da insanlar için **one of whom**, **some of whom**, **most of whom**, etc. biçiminde, nesneler için ise **one of which**, **some of which**, **most of which**, etc. biçiminde kullanırız. Eğer tanımladığımız isim possessive durumundaysa, **one of whose**, **some of whose**, etc. gibi ifadeler kullanabiliyoruz.

Sally has two very close friends. **Both of them** are interested in music like her.
Sally has two very close friends. **both of whom** are interested in music like her.

Sally has very nice parents. I like **both of them** very much.
Sally has very nice parents. **both of whom** I like very much.

I want to introduce you to my friend Sally. **One of her biggest** interests is classical music.

I want to introduce you to my friend Sally. **one of whose biggest** interests is classical music.

She bought many things at the store. **Only a few of them** were necessary.
She bought many things at the store, **only a few of which** were necessary.

There are many films on this week. I'm quite interested in **two of them**.
There are many films on this week, **two of which** I'm quite interested in.

I watched a film on TV last night. **Some of its** scenes were disgusting.
I watched a film on TV last night, **some of whose** scenes were disgusting.

EXERCISE 9 : Combine the two sentences. Use the second sentence as a relative clause.

1- . The trainer gave a series of presentations. Some of them weren't useful to my work.

.....

2- My mother's favourite actor was Sean Connery. One of his best known roles was James Bond.

.....

3- The army sold some houses to a property developer. Ten of them will be auctioned on Friday.

.....

4- He has two assistant brand managers. Neither of them is efficient in his work.

.....

5- I've ordered blinds for every window. Each of them is a different colour and style.

.....

6- There are many smaller islands in the group. Only a few of them are inhabited.

.....

2-6 USING "WHICH" TO MODIFY A WHOLE SENTENCE

Bazen bir relative clause tek bir sözcüğü değil de bütün bir cümleyi tanımlayabilir. Bu durumda relative sözcüğü olarak sadece **which** kullanılır. Relative clause temel cümlenin sonuna eklenir ve bir virgülle cümleden ayrıılır.

She got a rather low grade on the test. **That** surprised me.

She got a rather low grade on the test, **which surprised me.**

Testten çok düşük bir not aldı **ki** bu da beni şaşırttı.

It's impossible for us to catch the train. **This** will be very bad.

It's impossible for us to catch the train, **which will be very bad.**

Trene yetişmemiz imkansız **ki** bu da çok kötü olacak.

Bu örneklerde **that** ve **this**, birinci cümlein yerine kullanılmıştır. Birinci cümlein yerine kullandığımız **this** ya da **that**, bazen ikinci cümlein ortalarında yer alabilir. Bunu relative clause'a çevirirken **which** virgülden hemen sonra gelmek durumundadır.

They invited me to their wedding. I appreciated **that** very much.
They invited me to their wedding, **which** I appreciated very much.
Beni düğünlerine davet ettiler **ki** bu da çok hoşuma gitti.

Bu yapıyla ifade ettiğimiz cümleleri genellikle başka şekillerde de ifade edebiliriz.

He helped me. **That** was kind of him.
He helped me, **which** was kind of him. (=It was kind of him to help me.)

They lent me a large sum. **That** was generous of them.
They lent me a large sum, **which** was generous of them.
(=It was generous of them to lend me a large sum.)

EXERCISE 10 : Combine the two sentences.

- 1- Rose's son has offered to clear the garden shed for me. That is helpful of him.
.....
- 2- My son has been getting good grades lately. I am really pleased about that.
.....
- 3- She had put the wrong date on the agenda for the meeting. That confused me at first.
.....
- 4- He has just been promoted to manager. That means he is under a lot of pressure at work.
.....
- 5- She handed in her resignation after the quarrel with the manager. That didn't surprise me at all.
.....

3- RELATIVE CLAUSE, NOUN CLAUSE OR ADVERBIAL CLAUSE

Relative clause'larda kullandığımız **that**, **which**, **who**, **when**, **where** gibi sözcükleri noun clause ve adverb clause ile de kullanabiliriz. Aradaki farkı şu örneklerle inceleyelim.

I don't know the city where he lives.
(noun) (relative clause)

I don't know where he lives.
(verb) (noun clause)

Örneklerde de gördüğümüz gibi, relative clause daima bir isimden sonra, noun clause ise bir fiilden sonra gelir. Örnekteki relative clause'u başka biçimlerde de ifade edebiliriz.

I don't know the city **where he lives.**
that he lives in.
which he lives in.
or he lives in.
in which he lives.

Noun clause'u bir tek biçimde ifade edebiliriz.

I don't know **where he lives.**

They got married on **a day when I was abroad.**
(noun) (relative clause)
(Benim yurt dışında olduğum bir günde evlendiler.)

They **got married when I was abroad.**
(verb) (adverbial clause)
(Ben yurt dışındayken evlendiler.)

I want to know **the students who/that are coming with us.**
(noun) (relative clause)
(Bizimle gelecek öğrencileri öğrenmek istiyorum.)

I want to **know who are (is) coming with us.**
(verb) (noun clause)
(Bizimle kimlerin geleceğini öğrenmek istiyorum.)

What bir isimden sonra gelmez. Genellikle bir fiilden sonra gelir ya da özne durumundaki bir noun clause'un başında bulunur. **What, the thing that/the things that*** anlamundadır.

I don't **know what he bought.** (Ne aldığımı bilmiyorum.)
(verb) (noun clause)

I don't know **the thing that he bought.** (Aldığı şeyi bilmiyorum.)
(noun) (relative clause)

What he said wasn't so important.
(noun clause)

The thing **that he said** wasn't so important.
(relative clause)

*Burada **that** yerine **which** de kullanılabilir; ama, **that** kullanımı daha yaygındır.

EXERCISE 11 : Choose the correct answer.

- 1- The problem arises in our social club all the time for me is that they want to meet on Wednesday afternoons, is an inconvenient time for me.
A) which/that B) that/which C) —/— D) how/when E) why/what
- 2- Her husband couldn't understand she needed a dishwasher as they hardly ate anything at home.
A) how B) whom C) why D) what E) which

3- Do the police know the kidnappers are keeping the victim?
A) whose B) where C) to whom D) to which E) —

4- I like most about teaching is watching the students' level improve day by day.
A) Which B) What C) Where D) How E) Why

5- Jayne, disagreeable manner has upset other members of the staff, has rejected another of Jade's proposals.
A) why B) when C) what D) whose E) which

6- Two women have been attacked in this area recently, I find quite frightening considering that I have to come home after dark every day.
A) whom B) what C) when D) that E) which

7- Her niece, to she left her riches, has built a hotel and restaurant.
A) that B) whose C) who D) which E) whom

8- Beer is the most popular alcoholic beverage in England and Ireland, it accounts for more than three quarters of the total alcohol consumed.
A) where B) when C) how D) whose E) which

9- As her mother had limited the number to thirty people, she had to think carefully about friends of hers to invite to the party.
A) what B) whom C) whose D) which E) who

10- Coal, oil and gas, the chief fuels used for heating and cooking, all had their origin in green plants lived on the Earth long ago.
A) where B) that C) how D) — E) when

11- My aunt and her husband, left Zimbabwe two years ago, have finally settled in the UK.
A) who B) for which C) when D) with whom E) that

12- They took the name of an 18th-century farmer, Jethro Tull, invented a drill for sowing seed, for their rock band.
A) that B) when C) which D) who E) how

13- The shelter provides temporary accommodation for homeless adults, many of have psychological problems.
A) which B) — C) that D) whom E) why

14- The Island of Tasmania, name comes from the man who discovered it, belongs to Australia.
A) that B) — C) whose D) who E) where

15- True Champagne, can only be made in a northern region of France by the 'Methode Champenoise', is always expensive
A) for whom B) whose C) who D) what E) which

16- The reason the programme was dropped by the TV company was a fall in the percentage of its audience.

 A) what B) that C) where D) whose E) when

17- The model appeared on the front page of the magazine Cosmopolitan normally works for the designer Christian Dior.

 A) whose B) — C) that D) where E) when

18- Twiggy, became a model in the 1960s, was the first of the super thin models.

 A) — B) where C) for whom D) who E) when

19- I will tell you to get there in a shorter time.

 A) whose B) what C) that D) which E) how

20- Do you know in the building I need to take my time-sheet from?

 A) whose B) — C) how D) that E) where

4- REDUCTION OF RELATIVE CLAUSES

Bir relative clause'u, anlamını hiç bozmadan, cümle olmaktan çıkarıp sözcük öbeği biçiminde kısaltabiliriz.

The boy **who is** running towards us is my son.
The boy running towards us is my son.

The money which was stolen from the bank has been recovered.
The money stolen from the bank has been recovered.

Bir relative clause'u kısaltabilmemiz için, **who**, **that**, **which** sözcüklerinin relative clause'da özne durumunda bulunması gereklidir. Yani, relative clause'un bu sözcüklerden başka bir öznesinin olmaması gereklidir. Eğer varsa, o cümlede kısaltma yapamayız.

The boy who **you** met yesterday is my son. (kisaltılamaz)
whom **you** met yesterday
that **you** met yesterday
ø **you** met yesterday

The money which I lost last week has been recovered. (kisaltılamaz)
that I lost last week
ø I lost last week

Bir relative clause'u şu sekillerde kısaltabiliriz:

a) **Present participle:** *the boy running, the people waiting for the bus, etc.*

Eğer relative clause'un tense'i, present ve past continuous, simple present ya da simple past tense ve yüklemi active ise kısaltımada present participle kullanılır.

The man **who lives** upstairs is making too much noise.
The man **living** upstairs is making too much noise.

The woman **who is** talking to the teacher is my mother.
The woman **talking** to the teacher is my mother.

The customers **who wanted** to see the manager looked very angry.
The customers **wanting** to see the manager looked very angry.

The children **who were playing** in the rain seemed very happy.
The children **playing** in the rain seemed very happy.

I need a bottle **which holds** two litres of liquid.
I need a bottle **holding** two litres of liquid.

The tree **which blocked** the road was blown down by the storm.
The tree **blocking** the road was blown down by the storm.

Aynı kuralları göz önüne alarak, non-defining relative clause'larda da kısalma yapabiliriz. Kısıltılan bölümü yine virgülle cümlenin devamından ayırmamız gereklidir.

Her parents, **who expect** her to get a high grade, will be disappointed if she can't.
Her parents, **expecting** her to get a high grade, will be disappointed if she can't.

Mary, **who wanted** to make an impression on the teacher, studied very hard.
Mary, **wanting** to make an impression on the teacher, studied very hard.

My son, **who is playing** with children over there, is very sensitive.
My son, **playing** with children over there, is very sensitive.

b) **Past participle:** *the money stolen from the bank, the explanations made by the Prime Minister, etc.*

Relative clause'un yüklemi passive ise kısaltmada past participle kullanılır.

The child **who was punished** by the teacher was standing in the corner.
The child **punished** by the teacher was standing in the corner.

I like to listen to songs **which are sung** in Turkish.
I like to listen to songs **sung** in Turkish.

Her husband, **who was promoted** to a higher position, will get more money.
Her husband, **promoted** to a higher position, will get more money.

c) **Be + adjective phrase**

The girl **who is happy with the result** is smiling.
The girl **happy with the result** is smiling.

Anyone **who is interested in animals** can join our club.
Anyone **interested in animals** can join our club.

I need a box **which is big enough** to hold these books.
I need a box **big enough** to hold these books.

My car, **which was much cheaper than yours**, hasn't caused me any trouble.
My car, **much cheaper than yours**, hasn't caused me any trouble.

d) Be + prepositional phrase

The books **which are on the top shelf** are difficult to reach.
The books **on the top shelf** are difficult to reach.

The people **who were along both sides of the road** were watching the parade.
The people **along both sides of the road** were watching the parade.

The students **who are in the canteen** must not be aware of the time.
The students **in the canteen** must not be aware of the time.

e) To + infinitive

The first, the second, the last, the only gibi ifadelerden sonra, bazen de superlative'lerden sonra relative clause "to do" biçiminde kısaltılabilir.

Yesterday, I was the last person **who left the office**.
Yesterday, I was the last person **to leave the office**.
(Dün bürodan en son ayrılan kişi bendlm.)

I'm usually the first person **who leaves the office**.
I'm usually the first person **to leave the office**.
(Genellikle bürodan ilk ayrılan kişi ben olurum.)

Eğer relative clause'un yüklemi passive ise, kısaltmada passive infinitive "to be done" kullanılır.

The only man **that was seen there that day** was Mr Smith.
The only man **to be seen** there that day was Mr Smith.
(O gün orada görülen tek kişi Mr Smith idi.)

The best route **that can be followed** is through the woods.
The best route **to be followed** is through the woods.
(İzlenecek en iyi yol koruluktan geçendir.)

To + infinitive biçimindeki kısaltmayı *something, anything, nothing, someone, anybody, etc.* gibi sözcüklerden sonra ve zorunluluk, gereklilik ifade ederken pek çok isimden sonra kullanabiliriz.

Would you like something **that you can read**?
Would you like something **to read**?

It's cold outside. I need something **that I can put on**.
I need something **to put on**.

There was nothing **that we could eat**.
There was nothing **to eat**.

I have a lot of work **that I must do**.
I have a lot of work **to do**.

Today, I will have many clients **that I must deal with**.
Today, I will have many clients **to deal with**.

We need a larger box **that we can put these books in**.
We need a larger box **to put these books in**.

The children need a playground **that they can play in**.
The children need a playground **to play in**.

f) Appositive Phrase

Appositive phrase, bir isme açıklık kazandırmak için, isimden sonra kullanılan bir isim ya da zamir grubudur. Appositive phrase, fazladan bilgi verdiği için, virgülle cümlenin devamından ayrıılır.

Mr Jones, **who is the headmaster of our school**, is a very strict man.
Mr Jones, **the headmaster of our school**, is a very strict man.

İsmet İnönü, **who was the second President of Turkey**, was a contemporary of Atatürk's.

İsmet İnönü, **the second President of Turkey**, was a contemporary of Atatürk's.

Ankara, **which is the capital city of Turkey**, is better organized than İstanbul.
Ankara, **the capital city of Turkey**, is better organized than İstanbul.

Basketball, **which is my favourite sport**, attracts less interest than football.
Basketball, **my favourite sport**, attracts less interest than football.

g) A Perfect Participial Phrase

Relative clause'un tense'i simple past, present ve past perfect tense ise kısaltımada active eylemler için **having done**, passive eylemler için **having been done** kullanabiliriz.

The students **who attended our course last year** will get a discount this year.
The students **having attended our course last year** will get a discount this year.
(Geçen yıl kursumuza devam etmiş olan öğrencilere bu yıl indirim yapılacaktır.)

The students **who have finished their work** can go out.
The students **having finished their work** can go out.
(Ödevini bitiren/bitirmiş olan öğrenciler dışarı çıkabilir.)

Mary, **who had finished her work**, left the classroom after the teacher's announcement.
Mary, **having finished her work**, left the classroom after the teacher's announcement.
(İşini bitiren/bitirmiş olan Mary öğretmenin duyurusundan sonra sınıfı çıktı.)

The passengers, **who had travelled more than eight hours**, felt exhausted.
The passengers, **having travelled more than eight hours**, felt exhausted.
(Sekiz saatten fazla yolculuk yapmış olan yolcular bitkin döşüller.)

Non-defining relative phrase, bazen tanımladığı isminin önünde ya da cümlenin sonunda yer alabilir. Özellikle **I, he, she, they** gibi kişi zamirlerini tanımlıyor, bu zamirin önünde yer alır.

She, **who was once interested in rock music**, now listens to classical.
Once interested in rock music, she now listens to classical.
(Bir zamanlar rock müziğe ilgi duyan o şinidi klasikleri dinliyor.)

Today's people, **who aren't thinking of the future generations**, are cruelly polluting the earth.
Today's people, **not thinking of the future generations**, are cruelly polluting the earth.
Not thinking of the future generations, today's people are cruelly polluting the earth.
Today's people are cruelly polluting the earth, **not thinking of the future generations**.
(Gelecek nesilleri düşünmeyen günümüz insanı dünyayı zalimce kirletiyor.)

Just for Fun

A visitor passing through the countryside stopped to ask a farmer for the time. "Just a moment," said the farmer. With that, he crouched down beside a cow in the pasture and lifted the udder ever so gently. "Ten to one," was the reply.

The visitor was astounded. "How can you tell the time by feeling a cow's udder?"

"Come here, and I'll show you," said the farmer. "If you crouch down like this and lift the udder up, you can just see the church clock across the valley."

(from Reader's Digest)

EXERCISE 12 : Change the adjective clauses to adjective phrases.

- 1- The satirist, who usually takes a view different from that of the average person, makes fun of the subject instead of taking it seriously.
.....
- 2- Babur, who was a descendant of Genghis Khan, set up the Moghul Empire in 16th century India.
.....
- 3- The doctor who is treating Rose for high blood pressure has recommended a diet and exercise.
.....
- 4- Graham's wife, who was injured in a road accident last month, is still off work.
.....
- 5- I am looking for a refrigerator which is narrow enough to fit between the end of my cupboards and the door.
.....
- 6- The mother, who was freed in 1988 following new forensic evidence, has never recovered from the effects of the tragedy.
.....
- 7- Alice Chamberlain was the only woman ever who has claimed that a wild dingo dog took her baby.
.....
- 8- The film that tells the story of the couple who claimed that their baby was taken by a dingo dog in Australia starred Meryl Streep.
.....
- 9- The tourist, who was rather confused by the bus timetable, hired a taxi.
.....
- 10- Nursultan Nazarbayev, who is the President of Kazakhstan, was the local government head in 1991, when Kazakhstan declared itself independent.
.....
- 11- After we had put up a large sun umbrella, which provided plenty of shade, we settled for our picnic.
.....
- 12- The pay rise, which has been agreed recently, is more than I expected.
.....
- 13- Investing in alternative energy programs, which is considered essential for the future, is now a definite part of the government's energy strategy.
.....
- 14- Unless we meet at someone's home, we will have to find somewhere suitable where we can hold our discussion.
.....

15- Sea turtles, which were once captured for food, are now protected by law from commercial exploitation.

.....

16- Farm houses that are close to the river are flooded almost every year.

.....

17- Parents who wish their children to go on the museum trip will need to sign the consent form.

.....

18- Henequen and maguey are two specialised crops that are rarely grown outside Mexico.

.....

19- The professor was overjoyed when the market research provided statistics which supported his theory.

.....

20- A strong gust of wind blew the candle out, which left us in complete darkness.

.....

Exercise 13: Fill in the blanks with suitable relative pronouns where necessary. Give all the possible forms for each blank.

WORLDWIDE FAME with ONE BOOK

Margaret Mitchell, (1) lived between the years 1900 and 1949, wrote only one book, but it sold as many as 50,000 copies in a single day. The book, (2) inspired one of the most popular films in motion-picture history, won the Pulitzer prize. When Margaret Mitchell, (3) was a locally respected journalist, wrote 'Gone with the Wind', she went in one great leap from being an obscure journalist to an internationally recognised novelist.

Margaret Mitchell, (4) demonstrated at an early age an aptitude for writing, primarily used as source material the American Civil War stories (5) she heard from older relatives and friends of the family. She attended Washington Seminary in Atlanta and then Smith College in Massachusetts. In 1922, (6) the year she took up journalism, she started to work as a writer for *The Atlanta Journal*, but in 1926, an ankle injury (7) kept her housebound for an extended time forced her early retirement.

It was while recovering from the injury that Mitchell began the novel 'Gone with the Wind', (8) a story of the American Civil War and the Reconstruction period (9) told from a Southern point of view. Mitchell, (10) took ten years to write the saga, carefully crafted her hero and heroine, Rhett Butler and Scarlett O'Hara. The book, (11) published in June 1936, sold a million copies in the first six months (12) followed the publication. By 1939 United States sales had reached 2 million, and by 1949 the book had been distributed in forty countries, with total sales of 8 million copies. Motion-picture rights were sold for \$50,000, and the public eagerly followed the producer's search for the perfect actress to play Scarlett O'Hara, for (13) Vivien Leigh was eventually selected. The film, (14) won ten Academy awards in 1940, held the record for gross earnings for more than 20 years. Mitchell's fame made her a tremendous asset as a Red Cross volunteer in World War II, during (15) she worked devotedly.

THE CITY OF AMIENS

Amiens is an ancient cathedral city (1) lies on the Somme River in northern France some 130 kilometres north of Paris. Because of the river valley, (2) has been a natural route both for trade and for invading armies, the city is now a centre of commerce and has been the scene of a number of decisive battles. Since the Middle Ages, it has also been a city (3) the textile-weaving industry has flourished. Amiens, (4) was the ancient capital of Picardy, is now the capital of the French department of Somme.

Amiens is noted for its magnificent Cathedral of Notre Dame, (5) one of the most splendid monuments of Gothic architecture. The Cathedral, (6) was begun in 1220 by the architect Robert de Luzarches, was completed in about 1270 and was later enlarged. The interior of the building, at (7) highest point the ceiling is nearly 43 metres above the floor, is unusually spacious. The choir stalls are adorned with more than 3,500 wood figures (8) carved in the 16th century.

The town hall, (9) was built in the 17th century and almost entirely rebuilt in the 19th century, stands in the centre of the old section of town. North of the hall is the Church of St. Germain, (10) dating from the 15th-century, and south is the Picardy Museum, (11) collections of archaeological finds, paintings and sculpture are displayed.

Amiens today is a railroad junction and a commercial and industrial centre (12) manufactures include carpets, and other silk, woollen and cotton textiles. Truck farmers (13) come from the adjacent heavily watered bottomlands market their products in the city from small boats. Amiens also trades in grain, sugar, wool, oilseeds and duck pasties and macaroons, for (14) it is famous.

Early in its history, the city was captured by Julius Caesar, (15) turned it to a stronghold of the Roman Empire. A momentous event (16) associated with its name was the signing of the Treaty of Amiens, (17) was made between Napoleon and Great Britain on March 27, 1802. The treaty gave the British the only breathing period (18) they had during the wars (19) followed the French Revolution. It was the rupture of this treaty, in 1803, that enabled the United States to purchase from Napoleon the Louisiana Territory, (20) a possession (21) the French regarded as too remote to be defended.

In the Franco-Prussian War, (22) lasted from 1870 to 1871, Amiens fell to Germany, and early in World War I, it was stormed and held briefly by German troops. Because of its importance as a railway centre and its commanding position on the Somme River, it became a British Army base in that war. In 1918 it withstood another German attack. The cathedral, (23) damaged heavily by bombs and artillery shells, was repaired after the war. During the German conquest of France in 1940, Amiens was, yet again, heavily bombed before it fell.

Just for Fun

WHERE TO GO

After voting on the election day, I stopped at a bakery. As the cashier rang up some cinnamon rolls and doughnuts for the man standing ahead of me, the customer joked, "Do you guarantee these don't have any calories?"

Straight-faced, the cashier responded, "Absolutely no calories."

"You know where you'll go if you lie like that, don't you?" the man teased.

"Yes," said the cashier, "to the Parliament."

(from Reader's Digest)

Exercise 14: Fill in the blanks in the passages below with the correct choice.

In September 1944, the war in Europe seemed all but over. British and American forces had dashed across France and Belgium, and (1) German defenses were collapsing. One bold thrust, Allied commanders felt, could open the way to Berlin, Germany's capital, and end the fighting. (2) in high optimism, began Market-Garden, a mighty air raid (3) focus was the bridge over the Lower Rhine in the Dutch city of Arnhem. Although the battle (4) followed is little known, it was the Allies' most severe defeat, with losses (5) greater than those of the Normandy Invasion.

1-

A) everywhere	B) whichever
C) wherever	D) where else
E) in which	

2-

A) Thus	B) Just as
C) In case	D) By the time
E) Though	

3-

A) which	B) whom
C) where	D) why
E) whose	

4-

A) when	B) where
C) how	D) that
E) why	

5-

A) so	B) more
C) far	D) most
E) quite	

For years, paleontologists had speculated on (6) so many well-preserved fossils were found in the Gobi. The region is exceptionally barren, (7) made the scientists wonder (8) the animals survived in such a hostile environment. To partly explain the number and quality of fossils (9) there, researchers looked to their own experiences in the desert. The Gobi is frequently struck by spectacular winds that create intense storms of sand and dust. The scientists reasoned that these storms had probably occurred during the period (10) dinosaurs roamed the Earth as well, overwhelming the dinosaurs and burying them. This might have protected the bodies from further ravaging by the elements, thus producing unusually well-preserved fossils.

6-

A) what	B) when
C) that	D) why
E) which	

7-

A) where	B) what
C) that	D) how
E) which	

8-

A) how	B) when
C) what	D) which
E) where	

9-

A) to find	B) finding
C) found	D) having found
E) to have found	

10-

A) what	B) when
C) whose	D) which
E) where	

Jane Hamilton wrote about the lives of small-town inhabitants in her second novel, *A Map of the World* (1994). (11) tells the story of Alice and Howard Goodwin, well-educated city dwellers (12) move to the rural Midwest to farm. Natives of the farming town treat the somewhat eccentric Goodwins as outsiders and maintain little contact with them. The family is faced with tragedy when a neighbour child drowns on their property. Alice Goodwin, (13) with guilt and self-doubt, faces a second blow when a troubled young boy at the school (14) she works falsely accuses her of sexual abuse. The event leads to the incarceration and trial of Alice and further worsens the family's precarious position within the community. As the town rallies against her, Alice labours to understand the motivation of those (15) her.

11-

A) who	B) that
C) how	D) where
E) which	

12-

A) when	B) who
C) where	D) whose
E) whom	

13-

A) devastating	B) to devastate
C) devastated	D) being devastated
E) having devastated	

14-

A) how	B) when
C) that	D) where
E) which	

15-

A) accused	B) to be accused
C) accuse	D) being accused
E) accusing	

The Atlas Mountains, (16) span three countries and separate the southern rim of the Mediterranean basin from the Sahara Desert, extend for more than 1,900 kilometres across Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia. The northern section of the range is called the Tell Atlas, which receives the most rainfall and has moist forests of cork oak trees. (17) there is less rainfall, light dry forests of green oak trees cover the soil. In the southern, desertlike area of the mountain range, (18) the Saharan Atlas, there are only scattered green oak and juniper trees. In spite of severe winters, people still live in the mountains. The thick rim of the Atlas Mountain range rises to form a high sill, which creates a barrier (19) communication. However, the mountain people have their own internal communication system. Villages are linked by paths (20) follow the crest lines of the hills.

16-

A) which	B) that
C) how	D) where
E) what	

17-

A) Where	B) Which
C) How	D) What
E) That	

18-

A) calling	B) having called
C) being called	D) called
E) to call	

19-

A) hindered	B) hindering
C) to hinder	D) hinder
E) having hindered	

20-

A) where	B) how
C) when	D) what
E) that	

EXAMPLES FROM ÖYS/YDS

B) At the meeting held at the airport, the question of security was discussed.
 C) At one of the meetings the question of security at the airport attracted attention.
 D) It was pointed out at the meeting that the question of security at the airport was of first importance.
 E) One of the matters discussed at the meeting was the question of security at the airport. (ÖYS 1990)

11-The novel our literature teacher has asked us to read will take several weeks to finish.

A) Edebiyat öğretmenimizin verdiği romanı okumamız haftalarımız alacak.
 B) Edebiyat öğretmenimiz birkaç hafta içinde o romanı bitirmemizi istiyor.
 C) Romanı edebiyat öğretmenimizin istediği şekilde okumamız birkaç hafta sürer.
 D) Birkaç haftamızı alsa da edebiyat öğretmenimizin söylediğİ romanı okuyacağız.
 E) Edebiyat öğretmenimizin okumamız istediği romanı bitirmek birkaç hafta alacak. (ÖYS 1991)

12-He is the director of an institute has become famous for its research into nutrition.

A) who B) what
 C) which D) whom
 E) whose (ÖYS 1993)

13-New housebuilding should not mean the disappearance of the playing fields and green spaces which every town and city needs.

A) Yeni konut yapımı, her kasaba ve şehrin gereksinim duyduğu oyun sahalarının ve yeşil alanların yok olması anlamına gelmemelidir.
 B) Konut yapımında çalışmaya yeni başlayanların ilk dikkat edeceğini şey, kasaba ve şehirlerin gereksinimi olan oyun sahalarına ve yeşil alanlara dokunmamaktır.
 C) Konut yapımıyla uğraşanlar, kasaba ve şehirlerdeki oyun sahalarına ve yeşil alanlara dokunulmaması gerektiğini bilmelidir.
 D) Her yeni konut yapımıyla birlikte kasaba ve şehirlerimizin oyun sahaları ve yeşil alanlarında azalma görülmektedir.
 E) Kasabalar ve şehirler planlanırken yeni konut alanlarında oyun sahalarına ve yeşil alanlara gereksinim duyulacağı unutulmamalıdır. (ÖYS 1993)

14-Today's cities are faced with considerable problems, most of which are caused by rapid growth.

A) Günümüzün şehirleri, hız büyümeden kaynaklanan sorunları azaltacak birçok olanağa sahiptir.
 B) Günümüzde, şehirlerdeki hızlı büyümeyen getirdiği birçok sorunu çözmek için çalışmaları aralıksız sürdürülüyor.

C) Pek çok sorunla karşı karşıya olan şehirlerimizin günümüzdeki bir diğer sorunu da hızlı büyümeyidir.
 D) Şehirlerimiz, hızlı büyümeyen beraberinde getirdiği, pek çok sorunla baş etmek durumundadır.
 E) Günümüzün şehirleri, çoğunla hızlı büyümeyen neden olduğu pek çok sorunla karşı karşıyadır. (ÖYS 1993)

15-The sun,..... has a surface temperature of 6000°C, warms the Earth from a distance of 150 million km.

A) whom B) which
 C) whose D) when
 E) what (ÖYS 1994)

16-Brazil produces only one fifth of the 1.8 million barrels of oil that it consumes every day.

A) Brezilya'da her gün tüketilen 1,8 milyon varil petrolün yalnız beşte biri ithal edilmektedir.
 B) Brezilya, her gün tükettiği 1,8 milyon varil petrolün yalnız beşte birini üretmektedir.
 C) Brezilya'da her gün üretilen 1,8 milyon varil petrolün yalnız beşte biri tüketilmektedir.
 D) Brezilya, sadece günlük tüketimin beşte biri olan 1,8 milyon varil petrolü üretmektektir.
 E) Her gün 1,8 milyon varil petrol tüketen Brezilya, bunun sadece beşte birini ithal edebilecek imkanlara sahiptir. (ÖYS 1994)

17-Kurul tarafından belirlenen adaylardan en çok hangisini destekliyorsun?

A) Won't the committee support any of the candidates that have been nominated?
 B) Which of the candidates has the support of most of the committee members?
 C) All the candidates will be considered by the committee but which one has your support?
 D) Will you support any of the candidates that the committee has nominated?
 E) Of the candidates determined by the committee, which one do you support most? (ÖYS 1994)

18-I'd like to introduce you to Mrs Trot, husband you used to work with.

A) where B) whom
 C) whose D) which
 E) who (ÖYS 1995)

19-Faxing is a means of telecommunication,

A) that worked on a system similar to the telephone system
 B) which has developed very quickly over the past few years
 C) therefore charges will vary according to the time of the day
 D) unless companies were using it in place of telex machines
 E) whether or not you state the name of the receiver (ÖYS 1995)

20-..... who crossed the Atlantic alone in a small sailing craft.

- A) That must be the man
- B) The news is that
- C) I can't believe that anyone
- D) I didn't realize how few people
- E) Presumably he was lying

(ÖYS 1996)

21-..... whose coat was stolen last week?

- A) Why were they surprised
- B) Do you have their address
- C) How unusual is it
- D) Isn't that the new librarian
- E) Is there any news yet

(ÖYS 1997)

22-O, eserlerini okumaktan büyük zevk aldığım çağdaş birkaç yazardan biridir.

- A) Among the contemporary writers he is the one whose work I enjoy reading.
- B) I really enjoy reading the works of only a few contemporary writers.
- C) Except for him, there are few contemporary writers whose works I actually enjoy reading.
- D) I get a great deal of pleasure out of reading his works and those of a few other contemporary writers.
- E) He is one of the few contemporary writers whose works I greatly enjoy reading.

(ÖYS 1997)

23-Many Italian cities are famous for their beautiful gardens many date from the great days of the Italian Renaissance.

- A) of whose B) at which
- C) of which D) in what
- E) with whom

(ÖYS 1998)

24-1950'lerde çoğu İngiliz romancısı, ozanı ve oyun yazarı, toplum üzerinde derin bir etkisi olan siyasal gelişmeler üzerinde öncelikle durmuşlardır.

- A) In the 1950s, most British novelists, poets and playwrights focused primarily upon the political developments which had a profound impact on society.
- B) Most English novelists, poets and dramatists concentrated on the 1950s and upon the political developments that had so profound an impact upon society.
- C) The political developments of the 1950s attracted the attention of most English novelists, poets and playwrights since they had a profound impact upon society.

D) According to most English novelists, poets and playwrights, it was the political developments of the 1950s that had the greatest effect on society.

E) The astounding impact on society of the 1950s has attracted the attention of a great many English novelists, poets and dramatists. (ÖYS 1998)

25-I still haven't had a chance to thank the nurse

- A) until the child was well enough to go home
- B) why she visited us every day for a week
- C) who looked after my mother so well in hospital
- D) whose carelessness would make recovery slow
- E) whether any more treatment was necessary

(YDS 1999)

26-The Great Pyramid of Khufu, is near Cairo, is one of the most famous monuments in the world.

- A) who B) where
- C) which D) whom
- E) what

(YDS 2000)

27-Surely that's the boy

- A) that his sister won the painting competition
- B) who sang so beautifully at the concert last night
- C) unless he sent us the heavy box
- D) whether his bicycle has been repaired
- E) which everyone is talking about

(YDS 2000)

28-....., who really established and developed the thriller style in films.

- A) The cartoon is another popular type of film, especially among children
- B) Strong film industries began to emerge in other countries
- C) Contemporary issues such as violence and poverty will attract the attention of many film directors
- D) Star Wars is perhaps his best film
- E) It was the film director Alfred Hitchcock

(YDS 2001)

29-An earthquake is a movement of the earth's surface follows a setting free of energy at the surface of the earth.

- A) where B) when
- C) whose D) whom
- E) which

(YDS 2002)

30-The film Casablanca, the story is set in Morocco during World War II, stars Humphrey Bogart and Ingrid Bergman.

- A) whose B) of which
- C) by whom D) whichever
- E) what

(YDS 2003)

TEST YOURSELF 1

TEST YOURSELF 2

54- The lovers needed a place secretly so that her parents would never find out.

- A) meeting
- B) to be met
- C) having met
- D) met
- E) to meet

55- Not everyone to go on the dangerous mission was happy about it.

- A) chosen
- B) to be choosing
- C) having chosen
- D) to choose
- E) chose

56- Not that the enemy was hidden inside the wooden horse, the citizens of Troy celebrated their supposed victory.

- A) realising
- B) realised
- C) realise
- D) to be realising
- E) to realise

57- Not the required percentage of the vote, the new party was unable to claim any seats in parliament.

- A) to be reaching
- B) being reached
- C) having been reached
- D) having reached
- E) to reach

58- The old clothes, to charity by rich residents of north London, were completely unsuitable for refugees in the mountains of Pakistan.

- A) to be donating
- B) donating
- C) donated
- D) to donate
- E) having donated

59- not to enter areas by the rebels, we decided to cancel a large part of our trip.

- A) To be advising/controlling
- B) Having been advised/controlled
- C) Having advised/to control
- D) To have advised/being controlled
- E) Advised/to be controlling

60- I recently read a book the way in which the Ottoman bureaucracy functioned.

- A) to be described
- B) describing
- C) describe
- D) described
- E) being described

61- his money and his wife, he had no alternative but to try to begin all over again.

- A) To be lost
- B) Being lost
- C) Lost
- D) To lose
- E) Having lost

62- harder than he had ever done before in his life, he was able to finish the translation just before the deadline.

- A) Concentrated
- B) To be concentrated
- C) Being concentrated
- D) Concentrating
- E) To concentrate

63- Not the directions, we soon became hopelessly lost.

- A) understood
- B) understand
- C) having understood
- D) to understand
- E) to be understood

64- The last film by Stanley Kubrick before his death was *Eyes Wide Shut*, Tom Cruise and Nicole Kidman.

- A) to be directed/starring
- B) to be directing/starred
- C) to direct/to be starring
- D) having directed/being starred
- E) directing/having starred

65- None of the vegetables in this market have been genetically modified.

- A) selling
- B) sold
- C) having sold
- D) to sell
- E) to be selling

TEST YOURSELF 3

1- 70. sorularda, cümlede bırakılan boşluğu uygun şekilde tamamlayan kelime ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

24- The Pechenegs were a barbarian tribe little is known except that they nearly conquered Constantinople on several occasions before being completely wiped out.

A) about whom B) for whose
C) with whom D) by which
E) for which

25- Mahatma Ghandi, almost single-handedly united the masses of India to end British colonialism, was actually born in South Africa, he practised law as a young man.

A) which/when B) who/where
C) whose/what D) that/how
E) when/which

26- The novels he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature had hardly been read outside his own country until that time.

A) in which B) for which
C) with whose D) of whom
E) to whom

27- The last Conservative government of Britain, nearly all members were involved in a scandal of one sort or another, was almost completely ineffectual.

A) by whom B) about which
C) of whose D) for whom
E) of which

28- Because of the widespread rebellion in Nepal, travellers are constantly being stopped by soldiers and asked they are and they are going.

A) whom/what B) who/where
C) what/when D) that/why
E) whose/which

29- I go in the world, I always enjoy the local food.

A) Wherever B) Whenever
C) Whichever D) However
E) Whatever

30- Jordan, occupies a sensitive area between Israel and Iraq, is one of the world's few remaining absolute monarchies.

A) where B) what
C) which D) that
E) whose

31- The countries and lending institutions the world's poorest countries owe money are seen as heartless by many people.

A) in those B) for whom
C) to where D) for whose
E) to which

32- I think you need is a few hours' rest.

A) who B) which
C) what D) why
E) —

33- During the middle of the winter, the weather is at its coldest, the air of the poorer quarters of Istanbul is filled with the acrid smell of the smoke of illegal coal.

A) when B) —
C) which D) that
E) where

34- Advertising executives are the sort of people aim is to make more and more members of the public buy things they do not need.

A) whose/— B) that/which
C) —/that D) where/when
E) which/why

41- A PhD (Doctor of Philosophy degree), is the highest academic achievement in the US, is a research degree, not a teaching degree, yet it is is needed to be hired as a university professor.

A) that/— B) whom/that
C) why/which D) which/what
E) what/why

42- Captain Kidd, one of history's most notorious pirates, died a pirate's death: hanged twice — the rope broke the first time — and then drowned three times in the Thames, just to make sure.

A) who B) which
C) whom D) that
E) —

43- The British naval vessel "The Bounty", crew mutinied and set their captain adrift, was on a mission to bring back breadfruit from Tahiti to feed the slaves of the West Indies.

A) which B) whose
C) when D) where
E) what

44- In Ethiopia it is believed that the Queen of Sheba had a child, from the emperors of Ethiopia were descended, by King Solomon.

A) whose B) that
C) who D) whom
E) what

45- There are many different theories about the Great Pyramid was built, but most historians and archaeologists still believe it was built as a tomb.

A) — B) where
C) why D) which
E) when

57- The man cigarettes by himself in the corner looks like a spy to me.

A) to be smoking B) smoked
C) smoking D) having smoked
E) to smoke

58- The game of cricket, by fewer and fewer people all the time in England, has fanatical followings in countries like India and Pakistan.

A) to have been appreciated
B) to be appreciating
C) appreciated
D) to appreciate
E) having appreciated

59- Passengers to Bahrain on Gulf Air flight GF007 should proceed immediately to the departure lounge.

A) travel
B) to have travelled
C) travelled
D) travelling
E) having travelled

60- India and Pakistan, by Britain, still have excellent English language newspapers by well-educated people.

A) colonised/reading
B) having been colonised/read
C) having colonised/to read
D) to be colonising/being read
E) to colonise/having been read

61-, the apartment is now being rented to a rich foreigner.

A) Having renovated
B) To have been renovating
C) To be renovating
D) To renovate
E) Having been renovated

62- Anyone in a foreign country should be aware of the laws work permits taxation.

A) having worked/concern
B) be working/having concerned
C) worked/to concern
D) working/concerning
E) to be working/concerned

63- These pills, only on prescription, should not be taken without consulting a doctor.

A) sold B) to be selling
C) be sold D) selling
E) having sold

64- The new textbook, by the teachers, is specially designed for the course they teach.

A) writing B) written
C) to be writing D) to write
E) having written

65- three times in the past, Mandy is not enthusiastic about embarking on a new marriage.

A) Marrying
B) To marry
C) To be married
D) Having been married
E) To have married

66- drastic price cuts, the company was embarrassed to find that it could not sell its products even for the lowered prices.

A) Being advertised
B) To advertise
C) Having been advertised
D) Having advertised
E) To be advertising

67- out of prison early for good behaviour, Jake tried to avoid his old friends from the criminal world.

A) Letting B) Be letting
C) Having been let D) To have let
E) To be letting

68- Both sides,, that further fighting would get them nowhere, agreed to the cease-fire.

- A) to be persuading B) to persuade
- C) persuade D) persuading
- E) persuaded

69- Julian,, his exams with the best marks in his class, felt that he deserved some praise.

- A) passed B) to pass
- C) to be passing D) having passed
- E) being passed

70- Muhammad Ali,, as probably the fastest heavyweight boxer of all time, now suffers from Parkinson's disease.

- A) to know B) knowing
- C) known D) having known
- E) knew

71-80. sorularda, yarınlar bırakılan cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

71- What the majority of people are hoping for most from the new government

- A) has been disappointing so far
- B) is political stability and economic growth
- C) since the last one disappointed almost everyone
- D) once the composition of the cabinet has been decided
- E) it must have a firm decision to tackle corruption

72-, which is a meeting between a man and a woman on the understanding that they may choose to marry each other.

- A) In Japan there is a custom called *miae*
- B) Young Japanese are so busy that they find it difficult to meet a future mate

C) Photographs and family backgrounds are exchanged

- D) In Japan many marriages are still arranged
- E) A teacher, for instance, may try to match a former student with a relative

73- At the meeting were delegates representing all sides in the conflict,

- A) which has been going on now for more than fifty years
- B) what killed many innocent civilians as well
- C) none of which have been resolved yet
- D) not all of them have been agreed upon yet
- E) that they have still not been able to reach an agreement

74-, the Indian Subcontinent will face a human tragedy on an unprecedented scale.

- A) Because of excellent leadership over the past few years
- B) Floods have devastated several regions in Bangladesh and Nepal during the monsoon
- C) Unless there is surprising economic growth over the next few years
- D) The more foreign aid that is pumped in
- E) When British India was partitioned into India and Pakistan in 1947

75- When countries begin to westernise,

- A) whose customs and traditions will change accordingly
- B) the last things that changed were probably food and music
- C) where men wear traditional clothing on a daily basis
- D) the first thing to change is the way people dress
- E) superficially westernised countries have continued to enjoy their traditional dishes

76- Having worked hard at his job the entire year,

- A) his family complained that they were not seeing enough of him
- B) he was looking forward to his annual holiday
- C) which was particularly difficult around tax time
- D) his wife thought that he deserved a nice surprise
- E) no one had expected them to be so busy

77-, you shouldn't be discouraged from writing just because your first attempt was unsuccessful.

- A) As you don't actually write anything and try to get it published
- B) Knowing that best-selling authors have actually gone through a lot of hardships
- C) To leave your job and your old life behind you
- D) The difficulty begins when you start to make the rounds of the publishers
- E) Writing presents you with the idea of escape from conventional employment

78- Fatigue is one of the most common complaints

- A) made by people who work in offices and get little exercise
- B) than they did in the days when most work was done manually
- C) due to labour-saving devices and convenient transportation of this era
- D) working sixty or seventy hours a week
- E) who work too hard physically

79- Several years ago, two British backpackers were among 47 of the 127 passengers

- A) which had been hijacked
- B) and do not know if they were killed in the crash or were among the survivors
- C) although they were severely injured
- D) who will be held for ransom by the hijackers
- E) to survive the hijack and crash of a flight from Addis Ababa to Nairobi

80- In 1846, an Italian chemist named Asciano Sobrero produced the first nitro-glycerine,

- A) how he heated a drop of it and produced a large explosion
- B) about that little is known otherwise
- C) who realises that his discovery might be used to produce weapons of mass destruction
- D) but realising this chemical could be used to produce destructive weapons, he stopped his research
- E) that high explosives were being used in warfare by the end of the 19th century

81-100. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın olan seçeneği bulunuz.

81- Fatih began to study harder once he'd learned how important English would be to his future.

- A) Fatih studies English diligently because he knows how important it will be to him in the future.
- B) If Fatih had studied English harder, he would have a better future ahead of him.
- C) The moment Fatih learned the value of English for his future, he became more conscientious in his studies.
- D) Luckily, Fatih realises the importance of English to his future well-being.
- E) Fatih did not realise how vital English would be for his future until he began studying the language.

82- There are hardly any football managers who do not get fired after a year or two.

- A) A few football managers have lost their jobs in the last couple of years.
- B) Not too many football managers get fired if they work hard.
- C) Football managers never last more than two years in the same club.
- D) If a football manager lasts more than one or two years, it's certain that he has been working hard.
- E) Almost all football managers lose their jobs within two years.

83- A male gorilla is a little shorter than an adult human male, but weighs over twice as much.

- A) An average human man weighs less than a male gorilla, but a gorilla is slightly taller.
- B) Although a male gorilla is not as tall as a human male, its weight is more than double.
- C) Male gorillas are remarkably similar to human adult males, both in height and weight.
- D) Gorillas are not only shorter than human males, but they weigh much less as well.
- E) It is impossible to compare gorillas and humans because they are so different physically.

84- A number of farmers today have taken to what is called organic farming, growing things without using man-made chemicals.

- A) Farmers are increasingly using techniques from organic chemistry to help them grow better crops in greater amounts.
- B) Since man-made chemicals are harmful, more and more farmers are quitting using them.
- C) Organic farming, raising crops with no use of artificial substances, has been adopted by some contemporary farmers.

- D) It is possible to grow crops organically, without the use of man-made chemicals.
- E) If man-made chemicals were not so harmful, organic farming would not have become so popular with such a large number of farmers.

85- For much of history, slavery and serfdom were common practice involving a great number of people.

- A) Large numbers of people were either slaves or serfs for a greater part of history.
- B) A remarkable number of people suffered from slavery and serfdom throughout history.
- C) Most people owned slaves or serfs throughout recorded history.
- D) Slavery and serfdom used to be a more common system than we might think.
- E) It is no longer common to practise slavery and serfdom in the world.

86- Some people believe that many of those who have received the Nobel Peace Prize, given for securing peace, should actually give it back.

- A) The Nobel Peace Prize is probably not the best measure of how successful a person or organisation has been in securing peace.
- B) According to some, many people having been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, for securing peace, do not deserve to keep it.
- C) Many of the people who receive the Nobel Peace Prize will probably have to give it back due to their conduct in their later lives.
- D) Quite a few of the people who have received the Nobel Peace Prize for securing peace have had to give it back.
- E) The belief held by some people is that a few of those who have received the Nobel Peace Prize cheated to get it.

87- A shocking statistic is that, every five years, the average American throws away an amount of waste equal to the weight of the Statue of Liberty.

- A) It is hardly surprising to learn that most Americans throw away as much rubbish as the weight of the Statue of Liberty every five years.
- B) It is surprising to realise that the Statue of Liberty was constructed from waste materials collected over a five-year period.
- C) The amount of rubbish collected in five years around the Statue of Liberty is the same as the amount one American throws away in the same length of time.
- D) According to statistics, the rubbish the average American generates in five years would be sufficient to build a new Statue of Liberty.
- E) Statistically, the amount of garbage generated by a single American in five years weighs the same amount as the Statue of Liberty, which is stunning.

88- Most British people believe that the United States has produced a "classless society" while, in fact, nothing could be further from the truth.

- A) The United States is envied by most British people because of its classless society.
- B) In the United States everyone is equal, whereas in Britain, there is a strict class system which dictates where you stand in society.
- C) The classless society of the United States has not proved to be any better from the class-ridden society of Britain.
- D) The common British belief that there are no classes in society in the United States is not supported by the facts.
- E) The British wish to copy Americans in creating a truly classless society, but it does not seem possible there.

89- If you decide to start your own business, there are three ways to go about it.

- A) There are three kinds of businesses you could start if you wanted to.
- B) You should be aware that one out of three new businesses fail, if you wish to start one.
- C) Once you have made up your mind to start a business, there is a choice of three approaches you could take.
- D) Of the three different kinds of business you could start, you will have to choose the one which suits you best.
- E) There are three things you must be certain about before you decide to start a business of your own.

90- Though modern medicine has made many advances, the common cold makes us suffer just as much as ever.

- A) In spite of the advances of modern medicine, we still suffer in cold weather.
- B) Modern medicine will probably never come up with a cure for the common cold.
- C) If we get cold, there is no effective medicine we can take.
- D) Modern medicine has finally advanced to the point where it has found a cure for the common cold.
- E) Modern medicine, in spite of its development, has been unable to reduce our sufferings from the common cold.

91- A person who is part of a bureaucracy often has to change from a social being into a part of a machine.

- A) Bureaucrats are usually cold, unfeeling people who try to make other people's lives very difficult.
- B) You cannot be both a social being and part of a bureaucracy at the same time.
- C) Anyone who works as a bureaucrat must forget about his or her social life because institutional work is often very demanding.
- D) Teamwork is more important than individuality for a bureaucrat, who usually gives priority to his work before anything else.
- E) Bureaucracy usually makes those who work for it sacrifice their human feelings for the sake of the institution.

92- Of all possible eating patterns, skipping breakfast and eating a big lunch is the worst.

- A) There is not a worse way to eat than not to have breakfast but have a large midday meal.
- B) Skipping breakfast and eating a big lunch is a particularly bad eating pattern.
- C) If you skip breakfast, you can always make up for it by eating a big lunch.
- D) Breakfast, a more important meal than lunch, should never be skipped.
- E) Not eating breakfast and making up for it at lunchtime is not a particularly good eating habit.

93- More men and women are losing their hair than ever before.

- A) Hair loss is a problem faced by both men and women.
- B) It is not only men who lose their hair, but women as well.
- C) Losing hair has always been a big problem for both men and women.
- D) Nowadays, women fear hair loss even more than men.
- E) The number of both men and women who suffer from hair loss is higher today than ever.

94- We should phone and tell them that we might be late because of the traffic.

- A) We must phone and tell them that the traffic is making us late.
- B) It would be a good idea to phone and inform them that the traffic could make us incur a delay.
- C) Why don't you phone and find out just how bad the traffic is supposed to be?
- D) We should have phoned when we saw how bad the traffic was going to be.
- E) If I were you, I would try to find a way that avoids the heavy traffic, or phone and tell them about the delay.

95- She was to have got married last month, but her fiancé changed his mind at the last moment.

- A) She would have got married by now if her fiancé hadn't decided to marry someone else.
- B) If only she had not changed her mind about her fiancé, she would have got married last month.
- C) Her wedding would have taken place last month had her fiancé not suddenly decided against it.
- D) In the end, the wedding, which was to have taken place a month ago, was called off by mutual consent.
- E) Having got married last month, she and her husband are now having second thoughts.

96- He could have anticipated anything but a change in his luck for the better before it actually did so.

- A) His luck changed for the better, and it was the last thing he could have expected to happen.
- B) His luck unexpectedly went from bad to worse, when actually he was expecting it to be better.
- C) The change in his fortunes was not unexpected for him at all.
- D) He is the least lucky person I know, and he can expect nothing but even worse luck.
- E) Fortunately, his luck changed quite suddenly, and now he can be regarded as a lucky man.

97- She could hardly contain her happiness when she heard the news.

- A) The news made her so happy that she was unable to control herself.
- B) She could hardly wait to hear what the news contained.
- C) Everyone could see how happy the news made her.
- D) It was difficult for her not to express her joy at the news.
- E) The contents of the news made her want to express her joy.

98- Alex, who had been such a poor student, proved to be the most successful among us upon our graduation.

- A) Alex had been a poor student, which proved a hindrance to him in the years following graduation.**
- B) In spite of his low academic career, Alex did better than any of us after we had graduated.**
- C) Although Alex had not been a good student, he did quite well for himself after graduating.**
- D) Had Alex only been a better student, he might have been more successful after graduation.**
- E) Only a better student than Alex could have been expected to succeed after we had all graduated.**

99- After around 8000 B.C., when agriculture was invented, people ate better than ever before, and a population increase followed.

- A) The invention of agriculture around 8000 B.C. coincided with an unexplained rise in the population.**
- B) The invention of agriculture in about 8000 B.C. caused a population increase due to better nutrition than ever before.**
- C) Because people realised that it was possible to eat better food around 8000 B.C., they invented agriculture.**
- D) The invention of agriculture in 8000 B.C. helped people eat better than ever but it also required more people to carry out the work.**
- E) Because of the increase in population that occurred in around 8000 B.C., it was necessary to invent agriculture in order to feed everyone.**

100- Nuclear weapons are able to devastate whole countries unseen by those who send them.

- A) Nuclear weapons are capable of devastating entire nations, which are out of sight of those sending them.**
- B) Aircraft carrying nuclear weapons may be quite far from their targets, but they can still cause widespread damage.**
- C) Nuclear weapons have the capability of causing great destruction in a nation lying out of the normal range of its enemy.**
- D) Nuclear weapons can destroy a whole country without being detected by its army first.**
- E) Countries outside the range of normal weapons can be reached and destroyed by nuclear weapons.**

101-110. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümlenin anlamına en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

101- Hava yastıklarının kullanımına sunulmasından sonra araba kazalarında ölüm riskinin yüzde 40 oranında azalacağı tahmininin fazla iyimser olduğu anlaşıldı.

- A) It was hoped that the installation of air bags in vehicles would reduce the number of car accident fatalities by 40 percent, but this was too optimistic.**
- B) Experts had predicted that deaths from car accidents would fall by 40 percent after the introduction of air bags, but this hasn't been realised.**
- C) Upon the introduction of air bags, the prediction that risk of death in car accidents would decline by 40 percent turned out to be overly optimistic.**
- D) Since their introduction, air bags have reduced the risk of death in car accidents, but not by the optimistic 40 percent as predicted.**
- E) Predictions that the introduction of air bags would result in a 40 percent fall in the risk of death in collisions were unrealistic.**

102- 1920'lerde tango, Arjantin'in ulusal müziği olmuş ve Buenos Aires'ten, geniş bir taraftar kazandığı Avrupa şehirlerine yayılmıştı.

- A) Although the tango is the national music of Argentina, by the 1920s, it had spread via Buenos Aires to European cities, where it quickly attracted a huge following.
- B) During the 1920s, the tango, which had originated in Buenos Aires as the national music of Argentina, gained a widespread following in Europe.
- C) By the 1920s, the tango had become the national music of Argentina and spread from Buenos Aires to European cities, where it gained a widespread following.
- D) The tango, which had become the national music of Argentina by the 1920s and spread from Buenos Aires to European cities, has gained a huge worldwide following.
- E) The tango was the national music of Argentina by the 1920s, but it had a larger following in European cities than in Buenos Aires.

103- 1963'te yazarın ilk çocuğu aşırı derecede zeka özürlü olarak dünyaya geldi, ki bu onun yaşamında ve eserlerinde uzun süre etkili olacak bir olaydı.

- A) The fact that his first child, who was born in 1963, was severely mentally impaired affected both the author's life and work.
- B) The birth of his first child in 1963 had a huge impact on the author's life and work as the infant was profoundly mentally impaired.
- C) In 1963 the author's life and work were deeply affected by the birth of his first child, who had serious mental problems.
- D) In 1963 the author's first child was born severely mentally impaired, an event which was to have a lasting influence on his life and work.

E) The event that influenced the author's life and work for a long time was the birth, in 1963, of his first son, who was mentally impaired.

104- II. Dünya Savaşı'nın ardından siyasi, ekonomik ve sosyal sorunlarla güçsüzlüğe Ingiltere, Avrupa'da endüstriyel güç olarak önemini büyük bölümünü diğer ülkelere kaptırdı.

- A) It was the strains of World War II, political unrest, economic instability and social problems that led to other European countries becoming more industrially important than England.
- B) After World War II, which had brought political, economic and social problems to the country, England was no longer the European industrial power she once was.
- C) Following the effects of World War II, which had weakened England politically, economically and socially, other European countries took over her industrial power.
- D) England had once been Europe's industrial power, but the strains of World War II coupled with problems of a political, economic and social nature had resulted in other countries becoming more important.
- E) Weakened by political, economic and social problems following World War II, England lost much of its importance as an industrial power in Europe to other countries.

105- Çağdaşı birçok oyun yazarı ile karşılaşıldığında, Amerikalı romancı Thornton Wilder insanlık üzerine oldukça iyimser bir bakış açısı sergilemiştir.

- A) The comparatively optimistic outlook on humanity presented by the American novelist Thornton Wilder was unlike the views of many of his contemporary playwrights.
- B) The American novelist Thornton Wilder was not as pessimistic about the outlook for humanity as many of his contemporary playwrights.

C) The American novelist Thornton Wilder presented an optimistic outlook on humanity, as did many of his contemporary playwrights.

D) The American novelist Thornton Wilder presented a more optimistic view of humanity than did many of his contemporary playwrights.

E) The American novelist Thornton Wilder, compared with many of his contemporary playwrights, presented an outlook on humanity that was relatively optimistic.

106- Kenzaburo Oe öncelikle Japon okuyucusu için yazdı; bu yüzden de birçok eserinin çevirisinin çıkması oldukça uzun sürdü.

A) Not all of Kenzaburo Oe's works have been translated into other languages as his novels are primarily only of interest to a Japanese readership.

B) Because Kenzaburo Oe wrote mainly for Japanese readers, many of his works weren't translated until recently.

C) Kenzaburo Oe wrote primarily for a Japanese readership, so translations of many of his works took quite some time to come out.

D) Kenzaburo Oe wrote novels primarily for Japanese readers, so publishers were slow to make translations of most of his works.

E) Kenzaburo Oe wrote in Japanese, but many of his works have eventually been translated for a foreign readership.

107- İngiliz yazar Aldous Leonard Huxley doktor olmayı planıyordu, fakat onu geçici olarak ama bırakın bir hastalık bu planları değiştirdi.

A) The English writer Aldous Leonard Huxley would have become a doctor if he hadn't suffered an illness which left him partially blind.

B) The English writer Aldous Leonard Huxley planned to become a doctor, but an illness that left him temporarily blind changed those plans.

C) Aldous Leonard Huxley's plans to become a doctor were changed by an illness that resulted in temporary blindness, so he became a writer instead.

D) The English writer Aldous Leonard Huxley had been a doctor until an illness changed this by leaving him temporarily blind.

E) An illness that resulted in temporary blindness made the English writer Aldous Leonard Huxley change his plans about becoming a doctor.

108- Rumenler, kendilerini İslav ve Macar komşularından ayırt eden Latin mirasıyla gurur duyarlar.

A) Romanians have neither Slav nor Hungarian origins; instead, their heritage, of which they are proud, is Latin.

B) Romanians have a proud Latin heritage and are distinct from their neighbours who are Slavs and Hungarians.

C) The people of Romania are proud of their Latin history, which sets them apart from both Slav and Hungarian neighbours.

D) The Romanians are proud of their Latin heritage, which distinguishes them from their Slav and Hungarian neighbours.

E) Romanians are a proud people of Latin heritage who have Slavs and Hungarians as their neighbours.

109- İnsanüstü güçlere sahip kişiler hakkında öyküler hemen hemen tüm eski uygarlıklarda ortak bir konudur.

A) Stories about individuals possessing superhuman powers are a subject common to nearly all ancient civilisations.

B) Almost all ancient civilisations had tales with shared subjects of people possessing superhuman powers.

C) The mythology of all ancient civilisations contains stories of individuals with superhuman powers.

D) It was not uncommon for the storytellers of ancient civilisations to give characters superhuman powers.

E) Beliefs about individuals having superhuman powers weren't uncommon in most ancient civilisations.

110- Vodvil, bar sahiplerinin ücretsiz gösterilerle müşteri çekme çabalarından doğan Amerika'ya özgü bir eğlence biçimiyydi.

- A) Vaudeville was a homegrown American entertainment, which began when saloon owners made efforts to attract customers by putting on free shows.
- B) Vaudeville, a form of entertainment, originated in America when saloon owners attempted to attract customers with free shows.
- C) Vaudeville was an indigenous American form of entertainment that grew out of saloon owners' efforts to attract customers with free shows.
- D) The indigenous American entertainment form Vaudeville grew out of free shows that saloon owners would put on to attract customers.
- E) Eventually, the free shows that saloon owners put on for customers grew into the indigenous American entertainment form known as Vaudeville.

111-120. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümlelerin anlamına en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

111- With high mountains, dense jungles and barren deserts all found in close proximity, Peru is a land of contrasts.

- A) Hepsi de birbirine çok yakın mesafede bulunan yüksek dağlar, sık cangiller ve verimsiz çöller, Peru'yu bir zıtlıklar ülkesine çevirmiştir.
- B) Bir karşılıklar ülkesi olan Peru, hepsi birbirine çok yakın duran yüksek dağlar, sık cangiller ve verimsiz çöllerle kaplıdır.
- C) Hepsi de birbirine çok yakın mesafede bulunan yüksek dağlar, sık cangiller ve verimsiz çöllerle Peru, bir zıtlıklar ülkesidir.
- D) Peru'yu bir zıtlıklar ülkesi yapan, hepsi de birbirine çok yakın mesafede duran yüksek dağlar, sık cangiller ve verimsiz çöllerdir.
- E) Birbirine zıt gibi duran yüksek dağlar, sık cangiller ve verimsiz çöller Peru'da, hepsi birbirine yakın bir mesafe içinde bulunabilmektedir.

112- Situations stemming from racist feelings and conflicts between ethnic groups continue to be a serious problem in many parts of the world.

- A) Dünyanın birçok yerinde ciddi bir sorun olarak sürmekte olan konular, etnik gruplar arasındaki ırkçı duygular ve çatışmalardan kaynaklanmaktadır.
- B) Kaynağı etnik gruplar arasındaki ırkçı duygular ve çatışmalara dayanan konular, dünyanın birçok yerinde ciddi sorunlar yaratmaktadır.
- C) Dünyanın birçok yerinde devam etmekte olan etnik gruplar arasındaki ırkçı duyguların ve çatışmaların yaratığı durumlar, çok ciddi bir sorundur.
- D) Etnik gruplar arasındaki ırkçı duygular ve çatışmalardan kaynaklanan durumlar, dünyanın birçok yerinde ciddi bir sorun olmayı sürdürmektedir.
- E) Dünyanın birçok yerinde hala ırkçı duygular ve etnik gruplar arasındaki çatışmalardan kaynaklanan sorunlar yaşanmaktadır.

113- Sea turtles are unable to retreat completely inside their shells, which makes them vulnerable to attacks.

- A) Deniz kaplumbağaları tümüyle kabuklarının içine çekilemedikleri için saldırılara karşı çok güçsüzdürler.
- B) Deniz kaplumbağaları tümüyle kabuklarının içine çekilemezler ki, bu da onları saldırılara açık bırakıyor.
- C) Herhangi bir saldırım durumunda deniz kaplumbağaları tümüyle kabuklarının içine çekilemezler.
- D) Deniz kaplumbağalarının tümüyle kabuklarının içine çekilememeleri, onları saldırılara karşı güçsüz kıiyor.
- E) Deniz kaplumbağalarını saldırılara açık bırakın, tümüyle kabuklarının içine çekilememeleridir.

114- In recent years, some beaches have been artificially restored with sand taken from the sea bottom or from nearby dunes.

- A) Son yıllarda bazı plajlar, deniz dibinden ya da yakınlardaki kumullardan alınan kumla yapay bir şekilde restore edilmiştir.
- B) Son yıllarda bazı plajların yapay bir şekilde restore edilmesinde, deniz dibinden ya da yakınlarındaki kumullardan alınan kumlar kullanılmıştır.
- C) Son yıllarda bazı plajların yapay bir şekilde restore edilebilmesi için gerekli olan kum, deniz dibinden ya da yakınlardaki kumullardan alınmıştır.
- D) Son yıllarda bazı plajların restorasyonu, deniz dibinden ya da yakınlarındaki kumullardan alınan kumla yapay bir şekilde gerçekleştirılmıştır.
- E) Deniz dibinden ya da yakınlarındaki kumullardan alınan kumla, son yıllarda yapay bir şekilde restore edilmiş bir hayli plaj vardır.

115- Coal was not used extensively until the 18th century except for heating in areas where wood had become scarce.

- A) 18. yüzyila kadar yaygın olarak kullanılmayan kömür, sadece ağacın az olduğu bölgelerde ısınma amacıyla kullanılıyordu.
- B) Ağacın kث olduğu bölgelerde ısınma ihtiyacını karşılamasının dışında kömürün yaygın biçimde kullanımı ancak 18. yüzyılda gerçekleşmiştir.
- C) 18. yüzyılda bazı bölgelerde ağacın azalmasıyla birlikte, kömürün ısınma amacıyla kullanımı yaygınlaşmıştır.
- D) Ağacın azlığı bölgelerde ısınma amacının dışında kömür, 18. yüzyıla kadar yaygın biçimde kullanılmamıştır.
- E) 18. yüzyıla kadar kömür ısınma amacıyla, sadece ağacın kث olduğu bölgelerde yaygın bir şekilde kullanılmıştır.

116- In "One Hundred Years of Solitude", a mesmerising tale of a mythical town, Gabriel Garcia Marquez captured the imagination of readers all over the world.

- A) Gabriel Garcia Marquez efsanevi bir kasabanın büyüleyici öyküsü olan "Yüz Yıl Süren Yalnızlık"la, dünyadaki bütün okurlarının hayal gücünü geliştirdi.
- B) "Yüz Yıl Süren Yalnızlık"ta Gabriel Garcia Marquez, efsanevi bir kasabanın büyüleyici öyküsünü anlatarak tüm dünyadaki okuyucunun hayal gücünü zorlamıştır.
- C) Efsanevi bir kasabada geçen büyüleyici bir öyküyü anlatan "Yüz Yıl Süren Yalnızlık"la Gabriel Garcia Marquez, tüm dünyada bir okuyucu kilesi yakaladı.
- D) Efsanevi bir kasabanın büyüleyici öyküsü olan "Yüz Yıl Süren Yalnızlık"la Gabriel Garcia Marquez, tüm dünyada okuyucunun hayal gücünü yakalamıştır.
- E) Gabriel Garcia Marquez, tüm dünyada okuyucunun hayal gücünü yakaladığı "Yüz Yıl Süren Yalnızlık"ta, efsanevi bir kasabanın büyüleyici öyküsünü anlatır.

117- Thomas Hardy's novels resemble Greek tragedies in the way they show their characters as helpless victims of an unfeeling fate.

- A) Zalim kaderin çaresiz kurbanları olarak gösterilen karakterleri nedeniyle, Thomas Hardy'nin romanları Yunan trajedilerini andırır.
- B) Thomas Hardy'nin romanlarında karakterler, Yunan trajedilerinde olduğu gibi, zalim kaderin çaresiz kurbanları olarak gösterilir.
- C) Thomas Hardy'nin romanları, karakterlerini zalim kaderin çaresiz kurbanları olarak göstermeleri bakımından Yunan trajedilerine benzer.
- D) Yunan trajedilerine benzeyen romanlarında Thomas Hardy karakterlerini, zalim kaderin çaresiz kurbanları olarak gösterir.
- E) Thomas Hardy'nin romanlarında karakterler, Yunan trajedilerindeki zalim kaderin çaresiz kurbanlarını çağrıştırır.

118- Do not dive into water that is shallower than twice your height.

- A) Suyun derinliği boyunuzun iki katından azsa dalmamalısınız.
- B) Dalacağınız su, boyunuzun iki katından daha derin olmalıdır.
- C) Boyunuzun iki katından daha sıçan sulara dalınmaz.
- D) Su, boyunuzun iki katından daha sıçsanız dalmayınız.
- E) Boyunuzun iki katından daha sıçan suya dalmayınız.

119- Modern snowshoes are the same design as the snowshoes the Indians used when the first Europeans came to America.

- A) Modern kar ayakkabilerinin dizaynı, ilk Avrupahlılar Amerika'ya geldiğinde Kızılderililerin kullanmakta olduklarına benzemektedir.
- B) Modern kar ayakkabıları, ilk Avrupahlılar Amerika'ya geldiğinde Kızılderililerin kullanmakta olduklarıyla aynı dizayndadır.
- C) Günümüzde kar ayakkabıları, ilk Avrupahlıların Amerika'ya gelişinden sonra Kızılderililerin kullanmaya başladıklarıyla aynı biçimdedir.
- D) Modern kar ayakkabılarında, ilk Avrupahlılar Amerika'ya geldiğinde Kızılderililerin kullandıklarına benzer bir dizayn uygulanmıştır.
- E) İlk Avrupahlılar Amerika'ya geldiğinde Kızılderililerin kullanmakta olduğu kar ayakkabılarının dizaynı, günümüzde aynen kullanılmaktadır.

120- In an attempt to reduce illegal immigration, the US Congress passed legislation in 1986 that stipulates fines and other penalties for employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens.

- A) Yasa dışı göçü azaltma çabasıyla ABD Kongresi, yasal olmayan yabancıları bilerek işe aldığı saptanmış işverenler için para cezası ve başka cezalar öngören yasaları 1986 yılında çıkarmıştır.
- B) Yasa dışı göçü azaltmak için ABD Kongresi'nin 1986'da çıkartmış olduğu yasalar, yasal olmayan yabancıları bilerek işe alan işverenler için para cezası ve başka cezalar şart koşmuştur.
- C) ABD Kongresi, 1986'da, yasal olmayan yabancıları bilerek işe alan işverenler için para cezası ve başka cezalar şart koşan yasalar çıkararak yasa dışı göçü azaltmayı amaçlamıştır.
- D) Yasa dışı göçü azaltma çabasıyla ABD Kongresi 1986'da, yasal olmayan yabancıları bilerek işe alan işverenler için para cezası ve başka cezalar şart koşan yasaları çıkarmıştır.
- E) Yasa dışı göçü azaltmak için 1986'da yasaları çıkartan ABD Kongresi, yasal olmayan yabancıları bilerek işe alan işverenler için para cezasının yanı sıra başka cezalar da şart koşmuştur.

Just for Fun

THE REASON WHY HE BECAME HIS PATIENT

A doctor, spotting an advertisement in the local paper for a second-hand lawn-mower, went to the address given and was greeted by a patient whom he had seen at his surgery just that week.

They concluded a satisfactory deal, and the doctor was on his way home with the lawn-mower when a thought flashed across his mind. Stopping off at the surgery, his worst fears were confirmed. There, on his patient's notes, he had written: "Sprained thumb from lawn-mower starter."

(by D.L.Port from Reader's Digest)

TEST YOUR VOCABULARY

1- The book the author's journey across Australia, which he took in 1995.

A) imagines B) calculates
C) recounts D) distracts
E) realises

2- Phil Collins only played the drums, but now he writes and performs his own songs.

A) gradually B) noisily
C) soundly D) originally
E) ultimately

3- Carol's statement that she didn't think the team capable of improving productivity what the manager said. He was trying to motivate the staff, but Carol's comments made this task very difficult.

A) underlined B) highlighted
C) accused D) engaged
E) undermined

4- The Chairman deserved to be from the organisation because it was obvious that he had been embezzling for quite some time.

A) expanded B) accessed
C) revealed D) expelled
E) diminished

5- The farm is by the English Channel on one side, so sea breezes sweep across the land.

A) limited B) fenced
C) linked D) bounded
E) rounded

6- Our furniture is slightly more expensive than that of most other , but we have high standards.

A) regulations B) grades
C) manufacturers D) items
E) investments

7- Our child safety seat with both British and European safety standards.

A) collides B) considers
C) compromises D) subsides
E) complies

8- The deadly nightshade flower was given this name because of its poisonous berries. In small doses, these can cause vomiting, but in large doses, they can be

A) lethal B) minor
C) superficial D) suicidal
E) artificial

9- The TV presenter has caused an with her autobiography because of the allegations she made.

A) affair B) event
C) outrage D) occasion
E) influence

10- When I take my daughter swimming, we usually share a for our clothes, which costs fifty pence, but it keeps our things safe.

A) trunk B) suitcase
C) shelf D) locker
E) hanger

11- I was very pleased with getting a good mark for my marketing exam because I found it quite

A) challenging B) terrific
C) tiresome D) wasteful
E) exhausted

12- Drug sellers usually pick on the most children in society, which makes it easier for them to gain new 'customers'.

A) capable B) influential
C) agreeable D) intelligent
E) vulnerable

13- Susan expressed regret for losing her temper with me.

A) excellently B) profusely
C) slightly D) virtually
E) recklessly

14- Wives of soldiers on the base can develop emotional problems caused because of the fact that they are and left alone with their children for long periods of time.

A) conceited B) stubborn
C) socialised D) superior
E) isolated

15- The commander doesn't think we can the enemy for much longer without reinforcements.

A) cut down B) put up
C) hold back D) break in
E) look for

16- After being sent off in the World Cup, the footballer David Beckham didn't have many supporters, but he has matured and as the captain of the team, he has himself to the supporters.

A) endeared B) congratulated
C) admired D) circled
E) enlisted

17- Afrikaans is the language which is spoken in South Africa by the of the former Dutch, German and French colonists.

A) subjects B) descendants
C) forerunners D) ancestors
E) acquaintances

18- France is larger in area than Britain and has a much smaller population per square kilometre.

A) combination B) productivity
C) focus D) explosion
E) density

19- The Managing Director that all personnel should take basic Health and Safety training within the first year.

A) prospers B) captures
C) insists D) perseveres
E) composes

20- With the exception of the most remote parts of South America, the Arctic and Africa, peoples are becoming extinct or are starting to lead settled lives.

A) contemporary B) sedentary
C) nomadic D) inactive
E) stationary

21- Iraqis living in the UK and the USA are becoming increasingly concerned about their safety in light of the of war.

A) boast B) fever
C) aggression D) threat
E) treatment

22- It was not uncommon for lighthouse keepers to go mad as a result of their isolation from the rest of society.

A) opposing B) entire
C) distracting D) abrupt
E) total

23- The question of access to services keeps at meetings. Perhaps we had better appoint a team to investigate this issue.

A) arousing B) rinsing
C) arising D) raising
E) rearing

24- Anton is so that whatever I suggest, he challenges in an argumentative manner.

A) passive B) disagreeable
C) peaceful D) obsessive
E) indifferent

25- The play ran pretty much as planned, except for the scene set in the church, which was

A) dropped B) evacuated
C) declined D) thrown
E) lowered

26- This doctor is a specialist who only patients with acute breathing problems.

A) recovers B) remedies
C) treats D) operates
E) prescribes

